

US condemns Israeli plan to strengthen settlements

American concern at the disclosure by Israel that it intends extending its settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan was expressed yesterday by President Carter in a personal message to Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister. Mr Carter said it was considering calling its delegation back from the peace treaty talks in Washington. Syria and Iraq announced plans for a full military union (full report, page 9).

Egypt may recall peace delegation

David Cross, Washington, Oct 26
Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, is expected to announce today that he has ordered a new and potentially serious threat to the conclusion of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. A statement issued this morning by Mr Vance said Washington was "deeply disturbed" by the Israeli Government's plans to strengthen Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The disclosure of the plans to expand the settlements coincided with the news that Mr Begin is contemplating moving his office and that of the Foreign Minister from West to East Jerusalem, thus undermining the Government's intention not to give up the Arab sector of the city which it annexed after the 1967 war.

A government official said that the disclosure would demonstrate to everyone that there was a clear difference between Israel's attitude to Sinai, which it was prepared to give up, and the West Bank, which it believes it has a right to retain.

Another disclosure, in the view of political observers here, was Mr Begin's desire to win the support of the right-wing elements in his Cabinet and in the Knesset for yesterday's qualified approval of the draft peace treaty.

It is believed that as many as 10 of the 17 Cabinet ministers might have refrained from backing the draft and one would have resigned. The Cabinet voted, with only two abstentions, to approve in principle the draft, while submitting a number of amendments and suggesting that the final text should be endorsed by both the Cabinet and the Knesset.

In a letter to President Carter complaining about the American replies submitted to King Hussein regarding the Camp David agreements, Mr Begin made the point that the United States was damaging the cause of peace by raising expectations among West Bank and Gaza Strip leaders that could never be fulfilled in view of Israel's stance on Jerusalem and Palestinian independence.

Mr Begin said that it was considering recalling the leaders of its delegation to the peace treaty talks for consultations, but that the move was routine and was not caused by a deadlock.

The official Middle East news agency quoted Mr Mustapha Khalil, the Prime Minister, as saying that the move was prompted by "recent Israeli statements and by President Sadat's wish to be briefed at first hand on the talks." - Reuters.

Bundeswehr defended over 'Nazi' charges

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 26
Dr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, today energetically defended the Bundeswehr—the West German armed forces—against charges that they were drifting "towards right-wing extremism and nostalgia for the Nazi past."

His assurance that the Bundeswehr was a "democratic armed force under unequivocal political leadership" followed reports in two of West Germany's most widely read magazines this week which raised alarm.

Dr Apel confirmed a report in the illustrated magazine Stern that Admiral Horst Wenig, deputy chief of the Wilhelmshaven naval office, and a frigate captain named Penner, also from Wilhelmshaven, were under investigation for alleged Nazi-type statements.

According to Stern, Admiral Wenig referred during a drinking session to Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, as a "Soul (socialist) pig, and a Jew to boot," and added: "Hitler should have gassed him."

He allegedly went on to say that Hitler did not gas enough Jews. Captain Penner is alleged by Stern to have said that Bundeswehr officers were hypocrites and traitors because none was prepared to take action against "these criminals in the Government," and that he was prepared at any time to overthrow the Government in Bonn with a handful of officers and soldiers.

Both men have emphatically denied the charges. "In an article entitled 'Rights about turn—March', Stern claimed that right-wing extremism was spreading among the armed forces and suggested that they might be becoming a state within a state like the former Reichswehr."

Dr Apel said the alleged incidents took place in 1972 and 1975, respectively. They reached the ears of his ministry only last week and were being investigated with the greatest urgency. A comment on the cases and if necessary action would come only when the investigations were completed.

But he said it was "pernicious and dishonest" to draw from this and other incidents the "inadmissible" conclusion that the armed forces were "extremely unreliable."

The Spiegel magazine report appeared in the news magazine Der Spiegel. It referred to a sociological study of officers at the Bundeswehr college in Hamburg which found that one in 10 of the officers there held extreme right-wing views, and another 50 per cent was "moderately right wing" in outlook.

The problem of ensuring that officers have the necessary respect for democracy has been exercising the Defence Ministry for some time. The ministry has been training because particularly acute after the nation was scandalised by reports that officers in the Munich Bundeswehr college had played at "burning Jews" during a drinking session.

Hospital strike call in Italy

Rome, Oct 26.—Italian airports were closed today because of a strike by firemen, and three days of strike, this time of stewards and stewardesses, are expected to bring air traffic to a state of semi-paralysis again in the first half of next month.

Tomorrow the main trade union federations are calling a general strike in the hospitals, many of which have already been refused to chaos by strikes of unskilled nursing staff. Tobaccoists are refusing to sell non-Italian brands of cigarettes in a protest against smuggling.

CBI and ministers discuss new pay restraint package

By Patricia Tisdall
A new pay restraint package which is underpinned by stronger price controls in place of black and public contract sanctions was discussed by ministers and employers' leaders yesterday.

It was the first meeting between industrialists and the Government since the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress rejected the 5 per cent pay ceiling.

The Confederation of British Industry delegation, led by Mr John Greenborough, president, and Sir John Mathew, director general, reiterated objections to tighter price controls.

They told Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, that industrialists would vigorously oppose statutory strengthening of price controls.

They also made clear that attempts to pay low-wage employees more would be expensive and increase the difficulties over differentials. They warned the Chancellor that any such move for public sector workers would have repercussions throughout the pay scale.

The CBI's views on the longer-term reform of the pay bargaining structure were sympathetically received by the Chancellor, but no agreement was reached on the other measures. The Government will tell the unions about the employers' objections at private talks due to take place during the next few days.

A further meeting with employers is planned for next Thursday, when it is hoped that there may be some scope for compromise.

Food manufacturers yesterday added their voice to that of the CBI in opposing price controls. A statement by the Food Manufacturers Federation urged the Government not to respond to union pressure to tighten controls.

It said controls would drag down still further the industry's profits, which at 4 per cent were already lower than in 1972. "Lower profits," it said, "would mean less money for investment, which in turn would lead to reduced job opportunities and eventually to higher prices in the shops."

Among the possibilities being explored by the Government is a voluntary ceiling on price rises backed by more extensive use of the Price Commission's powers to investigate companies.

However, informal soundings about the acceptability of a voluntary ceiling on prices indicate that that also would be opposed by manufacturers, whose prices depend on raw material costs as well as on wages. They consider that to be too unpredictable to make a voluntary price ceiling an acceptable commercial risk.

Public spending call: Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, one of the six-man union team that has been meeting senior ministers this month on the economy, yesterday called for more public spending to fight unemployment. He sought price controls

as "the single most important part of any counter-inflation strategy" (our Labour Staff writes).

Mr Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, told his union's Scottish delegates' conference in Edinburgh: "The Government has talked about a 12-month rule on wages. What about one on price increases?"

It had been estimated that a 35-hour working week would lead to the creation of up to a million jobs. "Yet the CBI reject the shorter week and talk of unemployment, stabilizing at a higher level. But it is not Sir John Mathew and his friends who are likely to find themselves unemployed."

"Economic understanding," page 2
Leading article, page 17



The newly restored Wilton Windmill in Wiltshire, thrusts stark fingers into the sunset.

Four shot dead by gunman 25 miles apart

From Nicholas Ashford, Johannesburg, Oct 26
The British Government is giving active consideration to the idea of giving aid directly to the black population of South Africa. If the proposal is approved—and it has the enthusiastic support of Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary—it could mean British overseas aid funds being allocated for black development, educational and social projects in South Africa.

The plan is part of an overall reappraisal of Britain's relationship with South Africa. It has been discussed by the Foreign Office and the Home Office, and it is likely to be decided by the Cabinet.

It was felt that Britain's diplomatic and commercial relationship with South Africa had been almost exclusively white-orientated and that what little contact there was with blacks was largely with homeland leaders and other establishment figures.

Earlier this year Sir David Scott, the British Ambassador, set up a committee to examine ways in which Britain's relations with black South Africans could be enhanced and expanded. It produced a number of proposals, of which the aid plan was the most far-reaching.

Other proposals included the establishment of a British reading room in Soweto similar to one already operated by the United States, an increase in the number of blacks being invited to Britain under the auspices of the Central Office of Information, an expansion of

Britain plans aid for S African blacks

the special fund available to the ambassador to assist small-scale projects, and the encouragement of British businesses in South Africa to sponsor scholarships for blacks to study in Britain.

A British diplomat has also recently started visiting black political detainees, including some of Soweto's most prominent leaders, being held in Modder Bee prison near Johannesburg.

Dr Owen is known to be anxious that everything should be done to allay black opinion in South Africa, particularly in urban areas. Last week he sent his political adviser, Mr David Stephen, to visit Soweto.

There are likely to be two main obstacles facing the aid proposal. First, it is likely to be resisted by left-wingers in the Labour Party and anti-apartheid organizations, opposed to any form of assistance to South Africa, which they argue only helps to perpetuate racial policies.

Secondly, the South African Government may not welcome assistance offered on a discriminatory basis. So far the issue has not been officially raised.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: Whitehall has been considering for some time ways and means of giving aid to the black population in South Africa, on a modest scale, but no decisions have yet been taken.

Majority rule opposed, and oil embargo talks, page 8

Two women climbers are killed

Palo Alto, California, Oct 26
Two women climbers have been killed in an attempt to reach the summit of Mount Annapurna in the Himalayas, a spokesman for the expedition announced here today.

He named them as Mrs Alison Chadwick-Onyszkiewicz, of Leeds, and Mrs Vera Watson, of Palo Alto. They died on Tuesday last week.

Two other members of the all-women expedition, Mrs Irene Miller and Mrs Vera Komarova, both Americans, reached the peak two days before.

The deaths were reported in a telephone call from the expedition's base camp to Mrs Watson's husband. Poor communications in the Himalayas had delayed the news. Mrs Watson was the first woman to scale Mount Annapurna in the Andes.—Reuters.

utter prices likely to fall by 6p

The price of butter is likely to fall by 6p a pound next week because of an EEC surplus expected to be agreed.

John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday that informal talks with other farm ministers in Bavaria had understood arrangements for the special Christmas subsidy for the UK would be paid next week.

A subsidy would be paid to community funds in addition to the present general subsidy of 6p a pound, he said. Prices up: Egg prices will rise by 4p a dozen for all sizes next week. Goldenhar, the biggest egg co-operatives, blamed low prices for demand and falling sup-

Minister asks TUC chief to hospital talks

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, has invited Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to discuss with him as soon as possible the outcome of talks the TUC leader started with union secretaries on the deadlock in the hospital works supervisors' dispute. The minister said the supervisors were in effect demanding a 15 per cent pay rise. That was "just not on."

Dollar slips again

The flight from the dollar continued, with massive sales bringing it to a new low against the German mark and Japanese yen and restoring sterling to the dollar parity it enjoyed in 1975. The market clearly was disappointed with President Carter's anti-inflation strategy and intervention by central banks could not stop the slide. Page 21

Mintoff libel damages

Mr Don Mintoff, Prime Minister of Malta, accepted substantial but undisclosed damages in the High Court in settlement of his libel action over a Daily Mail report which suggested he abused his power. Law Report, page 11

Report urges change in status of IBA

Broadcasting and telecommunications could be brought under the control of a single ministry, according to a Committee of Enquiry report which criticises Home Office supervision of broadcasting. It urges the establishment of an independent Broadcasting Authority on a permanent basis to end the present disinclination to investment and innovation of programme contractors. Page 6

Church investment

The Church Commissioners will continue to invest in companies with small interests in South Africa, their chief officer told a new conference on their annual report. Sir Ronald Harris said that such firms had a good influence. Page 4

Birthday riot in Iran

Troops used tear gas and fired shots into the air as they clashed with students in Tehran where the Shah was holding a reception to celebrate his fifty-ninth birthday. In the southern town of Jahrom terrorists killed a police chief. Page 9

China admits the use of torture

Mr Chiang Hsi, President of China's Supreme Court, admitted that confessions extracted from suspects in parts of the country. He called for the righting of injustices, some dating back to the Cultural Revolution. Certain judges have been dragging their feet to avoid admitting their own past errors. Page 11

M Chirac calls a halt

M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, has urged a halt to work on a huge complex which was being built on the site of the old Les Halles food market in the city centre. Page 8

Leader page 17

Letters: On Lord Boothby and Churchill, from Mr Martin Gilbert, and others; on the prison officers' dispute, from Mr Martin Hodson

Leading articles: Price controls; Future of broadcasting; Foreign aid; Ian Bradley recalls the 1938 "war" vote at Oxford; Stephen Haseler on Labour and Eurocommunism; Bernard Levin reports on the free meals he missed

Arts: page 12
David Robinson on Death on the Nile and other new films; Irving Wardle on Mollie (Comedy Theatre); Ned Chaffler on A Trick on Catch the Old One at Moid; William Mann at the Westford Festival

Obituary, page 19
Mr Dennis Dobson; Mr Denis Constantine

Sport, pages 13-15
Football: Crystal Palace player in line for England promotion; Motor racing: Monza is dropped from world championship; Rugby Union: Welsh select 24

Business News, pages 20-25
Stock markets: Share prices fell sharply in the FT Ordinary share index added off the bottom, 5.3 lower at 484.4. Gifts drifted down in quiet trading

Financial Editor: The market in a rut; Church Commissioners: they still like property

Business features: The search for a pollution-free motor car is described by Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Germany's Dr Emminger to speak at the LSE

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HOME NEWS

Hospital talks adjourn as minister summons TUC chief

Talks between Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, and the union side in the hospitals dispute were adjourned last night after nine hours with no sign that any decision was near.

Mr Murray and representatives of the five unions involved will return to TUC headquarters in London today to resume the search for a peace initiative.

Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, who has asked Mr Murray to let him know the outcome of the talks as soon as possible, said last night that the unions' pay demand, in effect for a 15 per cent rise, was "just not on".

Six hospitals have been closed and many have been crippled because of the supervisors' dispute, now in its sixth week. Department of Health and Social Security figures issued yesterday show:

The survey covers most of the 14 hospital regions in England and Wales. An estimated 8,200 beds are empty, 200 hospitals are admitting emergency cases only, and 55,000 waiting list admissions have been cancelled. The situation was worsening, the department said.

The general situation is as follows:

North-East Thames region: 400 of 1,200 beds empty in the Essex area.

South-East Thames region: About 1,500 beds empty in area covering Kent, south-east London and East Sussex. About 550,000 of soiled bed-linen had to be burnt at the 1,000-bed Cane Hill psychiatric hospital, Coulsdon.

North-West Thames region: The Middlesex Hospital has had to close its accident unit for two days. It has been admitting only emergency cases since October 1.

Liverpool: Situation stable. Broadgreen Hospital maintenance engineers have agreed to increase maintenance of sterilizing services. Abortions, except when the life of the mother is in danger, are among operations not being carried out in the area.

North-West region (including Greater Manchester): 40 hospitals are accepting emergency cases only. Since the dispute began nearly 4,000 admissions have been cancelled.

South-west region: The number of admissions cancelled reached 2,300 yesterday. The worst affected areas are Avon and Devon, where 1,425 have been cancelled.



Ford strikers queuing in Ballards Road, Dagenham, yesterday to collect their weekly £6 from the union strike fund.

Strikers run out of wallpaper

By Alan Hamilton

A portrait of an avuncular Henry Ford, clutching a model of a Model T in an enormous hand, gazes benignly down from the front of the public house which bears his name by the main gates of the Ford car factory in Dagenham.

Yesterday the East London

public house was doing much better business than the car plant, and the 23,000 manual workers, nearing the end of their fifth week on strike, were not disposed to return the founder's kindly gaze. It was pay day, which explains the brisk business across the bar. But for the past month pay has meant a mere £6 a week from union funds, supplemented by whatever wives can claim in social security benefits for themselves and their children, and by "moonlighting" by the lucky few who drive minibuses or serve behind bars.

Shops in Dagenham, a sprawling, amiable suburb with no obvious centre, report reduced

takings, although there are rumours that do-it-yourself stores sold record quantities of wallpaper and paint at the start of the strike. Now, with money and further scope for decorating running low, there is still no apparent desire to give up and exchange the monotony of idly days for the equal monotony of the assembly line. There is even a whiff of victory in the air.

A random sample of workers in the strike pay queues unanimously welcomed today's reopening of pay talks, and said to a man they believed a vastly improved offer would be made by the company.

Ford's want to pay us a lot

more, that is obvious," one said. "If they can make £300m profit in a year, profit made for them by us workers, the Government has no right to interfere and stop them paying what they want." Another said: "It won't be long now. I reckon we shall be back in a week. They have agreed to unconditional negotiations; they could have done that at the beginning and saved all this trouble."

Others feared that increasing hardship might tempt some workers, particularly single men with no social security entitlement, to break the solidarity of the strike. "We are almost there; it would be criminal if

we broke ranks now," one said. All were contemptuous of press reports that a "wives' revolt" had broken out at Ford's Southampton plant in an effort to get their husbands back to work. There were, it was fairly pointed out, only seven women involved, and certainly no such organized movement in Dagenham.

The only visible domestic protest was by a solitary Ford wife with two young children waiting impatiently outside the public bar door of the Henry Ford. "I am sure he is in there," she remarked coldly. "I've got to catch him between here and Joe Corral's, or there will be no dinner tomorrow."

Labour in poll brings T dismay

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Some shadow ministers might privately agree that the latest poll, which shows a swing in favour of the Conservatives, could lead over the Conservatives.

The Gallup Poll, The Daily Telegraph week before the Speech debate in the House of Commons, when Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government was attacked by her colleagues in a massive attack on men's economic policy. But on the cent inflation and shadow ministers the poll suggests the Government has been beneficiary of a disa the Tory party's policy.

The poll shows that of trade union leaders, 51 per cent support a "restraint policy" with the view, some Conservative Prime Minister, a tough line on unions, and a wide public support.

One instance of experience of the native government for Mr Edward strikes and labour jumped from 5 October, 1973, to 3 January, 1974.

Pollsters, however, agree that opinion immediately after the debate at party

tempted to be quick. While not suggesting the latest poll Mr Robert Worcester, director of Market Research International, conducted a survey for Labour Party, said that the result of the poll was "reliable".

Mrs Thatcher ministers were treating the poll as a lead-in to be read into a figure.

Ministers are at advantage of the support for the shown in the poll, and the economy in the debate. There was their jubilation.

Mrs Thatcher Geoffrey Howe, Q on Treasury affairs the Tory attack on Government's economic policy, Labour divisions within the Party.

Social workers may step up their action

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The strike operations committee of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) is to meet on Wednesday to consider a request by social workers in Cheshire to impose sanctions and proposals to expand strike action in five local authority areas.

The committee will meet five days before the convening of a joint working party, set up by NALGO and the national employers after they failed on Wednesday to agree on local negotiations on social workers' pay.

The working party will seek to negotiate a national framework that would allow local applications taking account of the local circumstances and level of responsibility.

It was clear yesterday that the working party will not stop the indefinite strikes which involve more than 1,500 social workers. In Liverpool strike action is expected to be emphasized by picketing.

Workers jostle negotiators at Vauxhall talks

By R. W. Shakespeare

A wages deal outside the Government's 5 per cent limit and a self-financing productivity deal that could be worth up to £14 a week for 26,000 Vauxhall car workers seemed possible last night after a day of talks between management and union negotiators. The talks will be resumed this morning.

When management and union representatives on Vauxhall's joint negotiating committee arrived at an hotel in Rugeley, Staffordshire, for the talks, there was a noisy demonstration by about 200 Merseyside workers.

The negotiators were jeered and jostled as they made their way to the hotel and police were moved in to clear the demonstrators. The Merseyside demonstrators were as hostile towards union officials as to management, accusing them of a "sell-out".

The possibility of a settlement had been opened by the solid vote of Vauxhall workers at Luton and Dunstable against

a shop stewards' call for a strike in opposition to a deal within the 5 per cent limit.

Only the men at Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, have supported the strike call, which came after union negotiators had rejected the company's initial offer of basic pay increases ranging from £2.60 a week for the lowest paid dayshift workers to £5.60 for the highest paid nightshift workers, a package worth about 4.8 per cent.

Vauxhall has made it clear that the basic pay increase it is offering are based on the need to conform to Government strategy and on its ability to pay. It will be lucky to break even this year.

But it has also let the unions know that substantial increases in earnings are possible if they are based on improved output. When the talks were adjourned a Vauxhall official said: "The company has made an improved offer and has also put its proposals on productivity to the unions."

Special treatment claimed for provincial journalists

By Donald Macintyre

Labour Reporter

The Institute of Journalists yesterday announced that it was seeking a 24 per cent pay rise for its members in provincial newspapers and pressed employers to join with it in seeking "special case" treatment by the Department of Employment.

The institute is seeking parity between the average earnings of journalists and those of male non-manual employees as a whole, at present £100.70 a week, together with an extra 5 per cent as a "token differential" recognizing journalists' training, skill and responsibility.

The institute says in its submission that members of the Newspaper Society, the employers' body, have always subscribed without reservation to the view that the provincial press is an essential element in British society and that any threat to its freedom, independence or quality threatens the public interest and democracy.

It gives a warning that with present pay levels the provincial press will be used only as a training ground for the talented who will move on to other forms of journalism, "leaving only the second rate and worse to be provincial seniors".

The National Union of Journalists has drawn up a claim for £20 a week more across the board for provincial journalists, which would take basic rates to between £80.92 and £127.3. It is also seeking a 35-hour week and six weeks' holiday.

Magazine dispute: Supplies of The Observer colour magazine may be reduced again this weekend because of work-rule by National Graphical Association members at Purnell and Sons Ltd, of Foulton, near Bristol, the firm that prints it. The dispute is over pay.

The firm also prints colour sections of Radio Times. Work for the latter is done well in advance and supplies are not expected to be affected for the time being.

Ministers and TUC to seek economic understanding

By Christopher Thomas

Ministers and TUC leaders are to meet again today in pursuit of an economic understanding as the full management-union negotiating team at Ford gears round the table for the first time in a fortnight.

Ford has demanded a union commitment for improved production before making a new offer. That hurdle will almost certainly be cleared today and the company is expected to improve its 8 per cent offer.

White-collar workers at the company yesterday presented a "substantial" claim, but are usually tied to the deal for the 57,000 hourly paid workers, who have been on strike since September 25. The company has so far lost 84,000 vehicles.

Ford has offered 12,500 of its 16,000 staff covered by yesterday's claim a scale of salary increases that broadly amount to 8 per cent. The unions will consider their response on Wednesday. The manual workers' claim was estimated by the company at 28.5 per cent. The

indications are that the final settlement will be close to 12 per cent.

The Government-TUC talks will attempt to find a formula to protect the low paid and to ensure that public sector workers do not fall behind in the pay league. Union sources last night did not exclude the possibility that the entire TUC economic committee could be called to Downing Street in the next few weeks if a joint declaration on prices, pay and inflation can be agreed.

Low-paid plan: The Government must intervene to ensure that wages controls award the minimum pay figure of £44.50 a week for low-paid workers, Mr John Flood, assistant secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said yesterday. The Press Association reports.

His comments were made after the Retailing Furnishing Wages Council, which covers 200,000 staff in furnishing and household shops, has proposed minimum rates between £2 and £2.50 below the figure.

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TV appeal to missing boy

By a Staff Reporter

The mother of a missing boy, aged 11, used 30 seconds of peak television advertising time last night in an appeal for him to return home. Thames Television, on which the appeal was broadcast, described it as unprecedented.

Mrs Patricia Berkshire made the appeal for her son Mark, who was missed from his school in south London a month ago, before the start of his favourite programme, The Six Million Dollar Man. The advertising time, normally costing an estimated £10,000, was provided free.

Mrs Berkshire wrote the appeal and delivered it sitting next to her husband. She ended it with the words: "It is almost Christmas now. We can't have

Christmas without you because we all love you so much." She also gave the family telephone number for her son to ring.

An initial request by Mr and Mrs Berkshire to Thames was rejected because it was thought the Independent Broadcast Authority might object, but the appeal was approved after the IBA said it would have no objection to a suitably worded advertisement.

Mrs Berkshire said her son would not miss The Six Million Dollar Man "for anything". She added: "If he is being held captive it is possible he may be allowed to watch the show."

Mrs Berkshire said in her appeal: "Mark, please, get in touch with me. We have a phone now and our number is 670 7384. You are not in any trouble with the police or me."

Iberia refuses order to go to Gatwick

From Harry Debellus

Madrid, Oct 26

The Spanish Government has told Britain in no uncertain terms that Iberia Airlines does not intend to comply with the British Airport Authority's order to move its operations from Heathrow to Gatwick airport, informed sources said in Madrid today.

The Spaniards made plain to a Department of Trade delegation here that they consider the order unfair and do not intend to comply.

Spanish transport officials said that if Iberia was forced to make Gatwick the main terminal for scheduled flights between Britain and the Iberian peninsula and surrounding islands, Spain might be obliged to review the entire question of air traffic between the two countries, including charter flights.

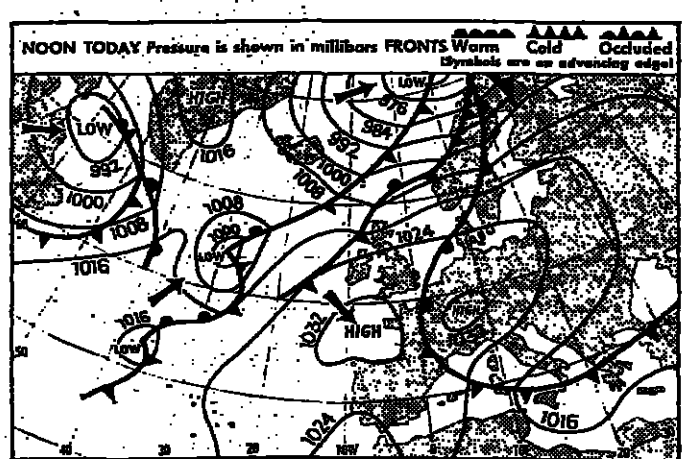
The Spaniards argued that the traffic favoured British aircraft, and the tendency is increasing.

Tanker oil on Devon coast

Oil from the tanker Christos Bitas was reported last night to have leaked the north Devon coast. At least 200 dead and dying birds had come ashore on Lundy and between Ilfracombe and Bude, Cornwall, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said.

A large slick had been reported off Gower Coast, South Wales, and it was clear that oil from the tanker, now being towed to be sunk in deep water, had not been cleaned up, the society said.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 7.45 am. Moon sets: 5.44 pm. Moon rises: 2.34 am. New moon: October 31.

Lightning up to 6.14 pm to 7.16 am. High water: London Bridge, 11.12 am, 5.7m, (18.8ft); 11.52 pm, 5.0m, (16.4ft). Lowest water: 4.20 am, 10.0m, (32.8ft); 4.46 pm, 10.5m, (34.4ft). Dover, 6.41 am, 5.4m, (17.9ft); 9.15 pm, 5.6m, (18.4ft). Lowest water: 4.55 am, (19.1ft); 4.0 pm, 6.0m, (19.7ft); Liverpool, 8.57 am, 7.5m, (24.5ft); 9.19 pm, 7.7m, (25.4ft).

A large anticyclone is centred near SW districts. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy, a little drizzle in places at first, bright intervals developing; wind W, light; max temp 17° or 18° (63° or 64°F).

Central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, fog patches in places at first, bright or sunny spells developing; wind S, light; max temp 17° or 18° (63° or 64°F).

Central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Dry, fog patches in places at first, bright or sunny spells developing; wind S, light; max temp 17° or 18° (63° or 64°F).

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind N, backing; sea, 4, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	18	W	100	18	W	100
Edinburgh	12	W	100	12	W	100
Glasgow	10	W	100	10	W	100
Belfast	10	W	100	10	W	100
Cardiff	12	W	100	12	W	100
Birmingham	16	W	100	16	W	100
Manchester	16	W	100	16	W	100
Nottingham	16	W	100	16	W	100
Leeds	16	W	100	16	W	100
Sheffield	16	W	100	16	W	100
Coventry	16	W	100	16	W	100
Norwich	16	W	100	16	W	100
Exeter	16	W	100	16	W	100
Bristol	16	W	100	16	W	100
Cardiff	12	W	100	12	W	100
Belfast	10	W	100	10	W	100
London	18	W	100	18	W	100

Youth grants undecided

By Our Education Correspondent

The Cabinet came to no final decision yesterday on the future of the proposed scheme of mandatory grants for young people aged 16 to 18 who remain in full-time education. The matter is to be discussed again later.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, still hopes to be able to save at least the main structure of the scheme by drawing on funds allocated to the Department of Employment for programmes designed to alleviate youth unemployment.

Mrs Williams argued yesterday that the proposed scheme for educational maintenance awards for 16 to 18-year-olds should be seen in the context of the Government's

repeated, repeated, Minister at the Education Conference in Blackpool, a job, further training, or young people's career.

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of the Education Committee, said the idea of re-educating the young was a

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HOME NEWS

Dealers 'are forced to increase prices'

By Robin Young

Thames Television programme screened last night alleged that some big electrical manufacturing companies might be breaking the law by forcing dealers to put up prices for television sets, hi-fi equipment, washing machines and refrigerators.

A number of companies were named in the programme, TV sets, hi-fi equipment, washing machines and refrigerators. The programme, which was part of a series on consumer rights, alleged that some big electrical manufacturing companies might be breaking the law by forcing dealers to put up prices for television sets, hi-fi equipment, washing machines and refrigerators.

Section 11 of the Act says that suppliers may not seek to impel dealers to observe minimum resale prices by withholding supplies or by discriminating on such as withholding credit facilities and trading discounts.

The programme commented that manufacturers faced a dilemma because, although they knew it was illegal to withhold supplies on the ground of low prices, some had lost thousands of pounds when cut-price dealers went bankrupt.

Discount dealers interviewed in the programme said that some manufacturers brought pressure to bear by such means as reducing supplies, withdrawing credit facilities and in some cases cutting off supplies.

In an interview Mr Ray Cope, a director of Grundig, agreed that his company had threatened to stop dealers' supplies because of low prices.

Asked if that was not illegal, he said: "I don't know, but we have to keep our prices up. It is a consumer whom we have to keep happy, by ensuring that he has good after-sales service, not now but in five or six years' time."

Representatives of other companies said they had never threatened to discontinue supplies because of price discounts. They said they would take action against dealers only if they were dissatisfied with their service or suspected that their business was becoming financially unsound.

Dealers in the programme who complained about manufacturers' pressure included Comet, their largest rivals. Mr Angus Gosman, of Comet, said: "They (the manufacturers) basically say, unless you sell at this sort of price, then we are going to cut you out."

Comet said: "If you do not cut your prices up there are many ways that a manufacturer can find of making supplies difficult to get, or of putting prices up to you, so that you have to charge a higher margin."

"They can be short of supplies at times when you need the merchandise. They generally make it very difficult for you."

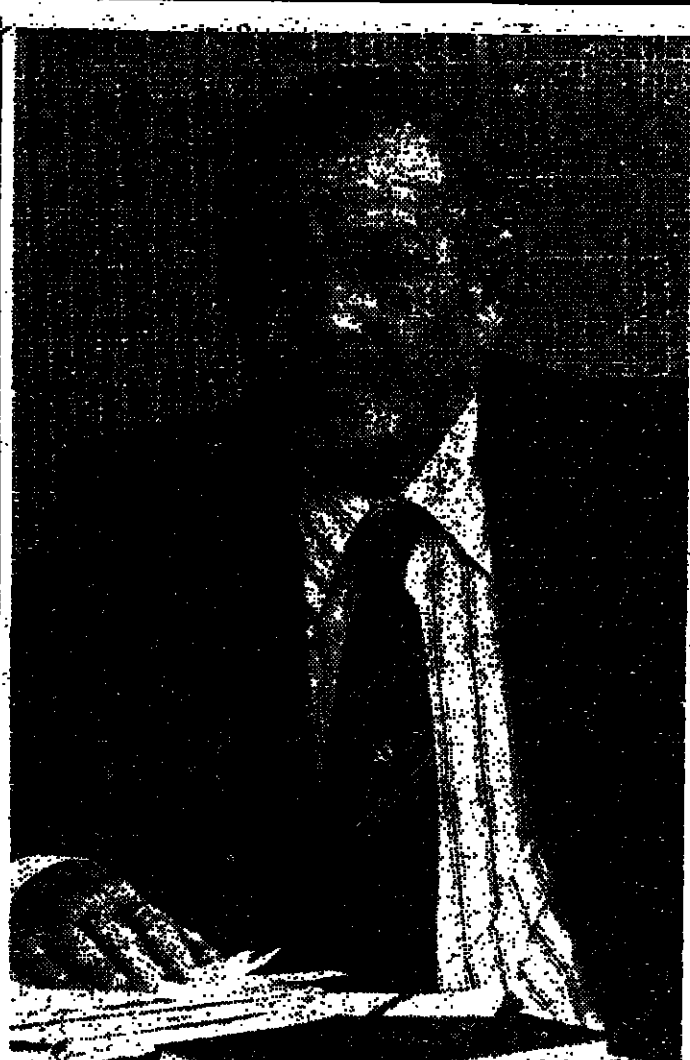
The programme included a recorded telephone conversation in which a sales representative appeared to threaten a discount, telling him: "We are going to get everyone consoled." He added: "You were turned about three thousand last year, now you are going to suffer and that's it."

In another recorded telephone conversation a Grundig representative told Mr Sam Isiani, of Sarays, a London county company with eight price shops: "I personally went along and was quoted a ridiculously stupid low price... As I said, I do not want to supply your company any more because of these problems."

Miss Julia Hughes, Trident's buyer for domestic appliances, said her company had been threatened by manufacturers in that field also that supplies would be cut if they failed to come up to the suggested selling price.

Mr Tom Bullock, of Avon Electric, at Hanwell, said: "They are reasonably gentlemanly in the hi-fi situation, and I don't lean too hard. But some of the white (unlabeled) goods manufacturers that are leaning quite hard."

He said there had been blunt cuts to cut off supplies, and that he knew other retailers whose supplies had been cut. The Office of Fair Trading said last night: "We have been aware of the evidence given in the programme. We will be investigating it as a matter of urgency."



New AUEW chief: Mr Terence Duffy, who took over as president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday. He formally succeeded Mr Hugh Scaplan, whose sixty-fifth birthday occurred yesterday. Mr Duffy beat Mr Robert Wright, the left-wing candidate, by 169,168 votes to 122,251 in the election for the post earlier this year.

Police 'need stronger powers over suspects'

By a Staff Reporter

Because a suspect is likely to be more aware of his rights after the publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, the police will need stronger powers, a senior police officer said yesterday.

Superintendent Colin Glover, of the Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales, was commenting on the association's written evidence, which has just been submitted to the commission.

"People will know their rights even more. Hitherto it has often been a game between the policeman and the suspect," he said. "The police have operated a lot of bluff, but some of them do not have the necessary experience to exercise this bluff."

Mr Glover emphasized, as the evidence does, that people should know their legal rights. But he felt that the law would suffer because the commission would bring a spotlight to bear on specific limitations on police actions. The statement of evidence admits that police have benefited in the past from some ignorance among the public.

It continues: "The courts have the practical duty to protect individual liberty but it is clear that the judiciary have often tolerated the bending of rules in the public interest where the rules were found wanting. This is clearly undesirable; society should provide the police with adequate powers to do the job within well recognized rules."

The association, which represents more than 2,000 chief superintendents, maintains that there is an imbalance which must be redressed by increasing and clarifying police powers.

The evidence to the commission emphasizes the necessity to be able to continue to hold suspects in serious cases at a police station for "as long as is necessary".

At yesterday's conference Chief Supt John Keyte, the association's secretary, pointed out that senior police chiefs disagreed with Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who has suggested that if police hold a suspect for more than 72 hours that should be justified before a magistrate.

Mr Keyte commented: "It is our considered view that there should not be any time limit. To take a person before the court without his being charged would be a departure from the present judicial system and we see difficulties arising with the necessity of having to disclose much of our evidence to justify retaining him at a police station."

Mr Glover said that another controversial recommendation to the commission was that which would allow a general power of arrest where an identity was unknown or believed to be false.

The association also wants general powers to stop and search in the street "on reasonable suspicion that an offence has been or is about to be committed".

Rash cream can kill, inquest on woman told

The danger of creams regularly prescribed for skin rashes was emphasized yesterday at the inquest on a woman aged 61 which established that she died from an overdose of a cream applied externally.

The creams, which are marketed as Dermovate and Bemo-vate, contain steroids. The manufacturers recommended a weekly application of about 50 grams. Mrs Tamara Polcar, of Otan Road, Bournemouth, was said to be applying about 350 grams of Dermovate and an unknown quantity of the other drug.

St Pancras Coroners' Court was told that such an overdose would suppress the adrenal gland and stop vital natural hormones circulating in the blood. Dr Anthony Nathan, registrar of the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, told the court: "Mrs Polcar was extremely obese when she was admitted to hospital. She had a moon face, puffy skin and a skin rash."

Dr David Lawrence, a pathologist, said Mrs Polcar died of pulmonary embolism and acute renal failure: a complication of her obesity and a disease brought on by her overdose of the steroid drugs.

The verdict was death by misadventure.

Britain accused of PR vote rigging in Ulster

From Christopher Walker

The Government has been accused of breaching the European Convention on Human Rights as a result of its decision to use the proportional representation system of voting in Northern Ireland for next year's elections to the European Parliament.

The application has been made on behalf of the British Ulster Dominion Party, the smallest, most eccentric and least known of Northern Ireland's many "loyalist" splinter groups.

Its founder, Professor Kennedy Lindsay, maintains that the decision to use PR in Ulster while the simple majority system applies elsewhere in the United Kingdom is an attempt to increase the chances of a Roman Catholic candidate at the polls, and therefore discriminates against the province's Protestant majority.

The European Commission of Human Rights confirmed yesterday that the allegations had been formally registered in Strasbourg. That means that they have successfully passed the first hurdle in the complex European legal process and will be investigated by a rapporteur appointed by the commissioners.

In its application to Strasbourg the party said that the Government's decision to employ the single transferable vote system exclusively in Northern Ireland contravened article 14 of the convention covering discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, political or other opinion.

The party also alleged that Britain's European Assembly Elections Act, 1978, was in breach of the protocol of the convention, which guarantees free elections under conditions that will ensure free expression of opinion in the choice of a legislature. It also maintained that the same Act breached article three of the convention and amounted to "degrading treatment".

Belfast legal circles were uncertain last night about what chance the case stood of reaching the crucial admissibility stage. But it was noted that only about a quarter of all applications made to Strasbourg get as far as formal registration.

Professor Lindsay said yesterday: "We shall be citing speeches by Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, which demonstrate that the electoral system is being manipulated in order to secure a partisan political objective."

Although the machinery of the commission is notoriously cumbersome, Professor Lindsay believes his case will be processed quickly.

The Government is bracing itself to face another Northern Ireland case, which concerns the treatment of four republican prisoners in the Maze Prison, Long Kesh. The complainants, all of whom are refusing to wash, wear prison clothing or use lavatories at the jail, claim breaches of nine of the convention's articles.

It is understood that although their case was lodged at Strasbourg only in August, it has been accepted by the commission, and the British Government will soon be formally required to comment on the serious allegations.

Ugly image can have poll appeal

By Robin McKie, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Political commentators have been given a sociological explanation of the election successes of certain Labour MPs. Researchers at North East London Polytechnic have found that the more unattractive and unintelligent they appear the greater Labour candidates' chances of parliamentary success.

That is the conclusion of Mr Ray Bull, a senior psychology lecturer, and Miss Caroline Hawkes, a graduate researcher, into the influence of MPs' appearances on voting patterns.

In an experiment, 65 adults judged unlabelled slides of the faces of seven Conservatives and seven Labour MPs and rated them for their apparent intelligence, physical attractiveness and political inclination.

Regardless of their own political allegiances, the observers were in general in fairly accurate agreement about the party of which each MP was a member. The researchers concluded that the political allegiances of Labour and Conservative MPs could be judged reliably by many people from facial photographs alone.

More surprising results were obtained from a second series of questions. Those MPs judged to be Labour were seen as less intelligent, of lower social class and less physically attractive than those judged to be Conservative, even by observers who voted Labour.

The researchers concluded: "One interesting question for the image-makers is whether a Labour candidate standing in the general election will be more likely to succeed if he looks unintelligent and unattractive, since this is what the general public expect of him. If he does not fit the image he may well not receive support from the voters (and there may be many) who are affected by images and stereotypes."

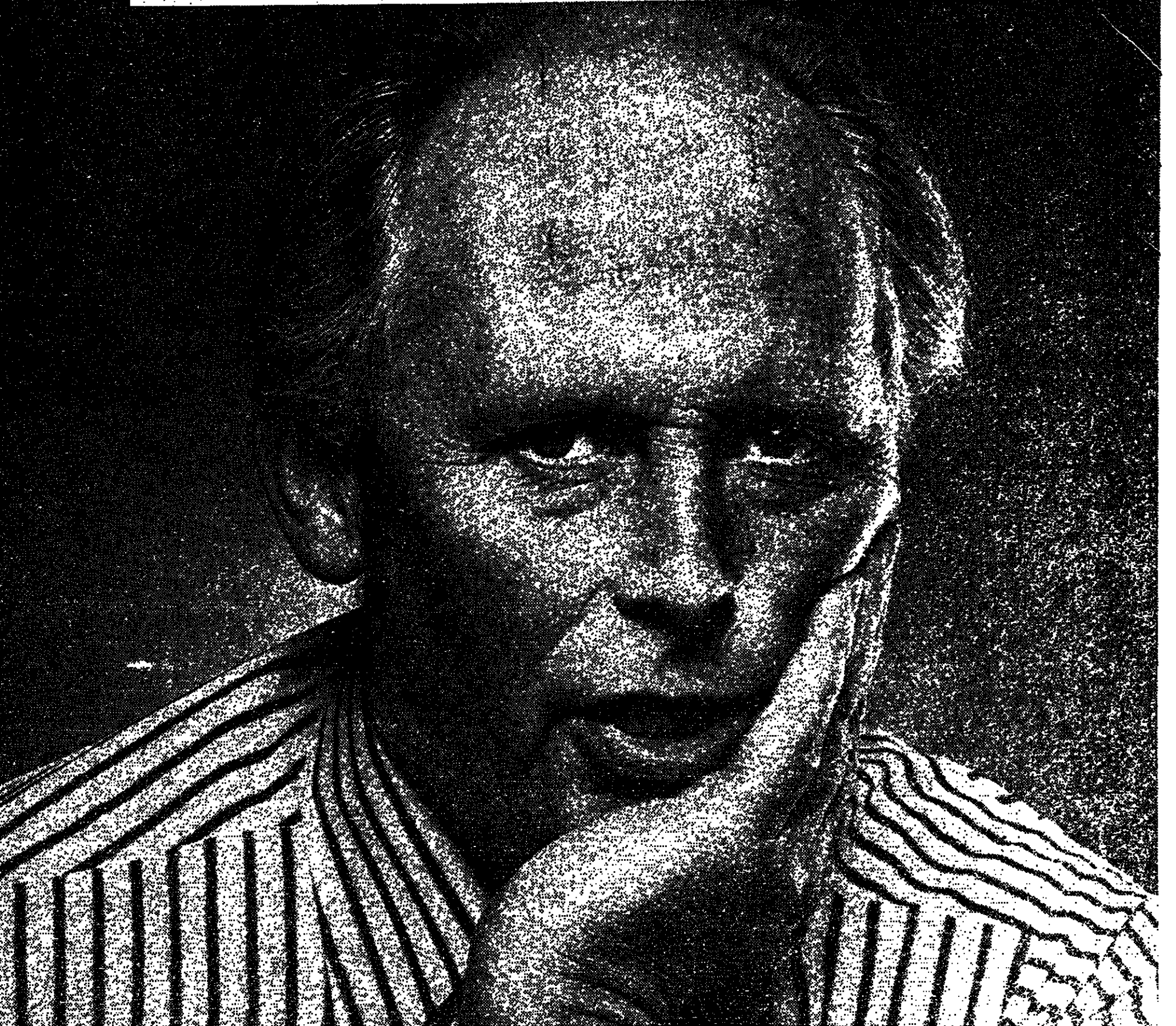
Tory condemns a Welsh assembly

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Shadow Secretary of State for Wales, said yesterday that plans for a Welsh assembly should be killed "stone dead".

Speaking at Portcawl, he said that devolution would only provide a recipe for conflict. The English electorate would not for long tolerate a situation in which the Welsh and Scottish MPs would decide its fate.

"We only began exporting our flexible conveyors and loaders five years ago, and exports now account for a large part of our business. Off-the-peg delivery is often imperative. Moving fast, opening up new markets, we'd have real cashflow problems without ECGD bank guarantees. We get a very good rate of interest, too. In fact ECGD have helped us so much - both with export insurance and export finance - that we almost take them for granted."

Ron Narramore is a Director of Flexiveyor Products Ltd., of Tamworth (part of the Narramore and Tozer Group), which last year sold £200,000 worth of conveyors in Europe alone.



Aspirin discovery may help to save crops

The old wives' tale about putting aspirin in a vase containing water to prolong the life of the flowers has won the support of scientists. Research in the department of biological sciences at Lancaster University shows that plants watered with an aspirin solution are less likely to wilt, because the aspirin reduces the rate at which the leaves lose moisture to the air. That discovery, by visiting Professor Alfonso Larque-Saavedra, could help to prevent crops from dying during droughts in countries with little rainfall.

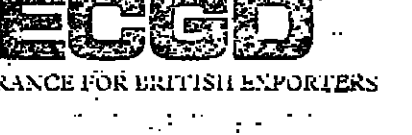
Professor Terry Mansfield, of the Lancaster biological sciences department, said: "Scientists have for some time been looking for an effective compound enabling plants in dry areas to conserve water. Aspirin has the advantage of being cheap and easy to apply and is effective in very low quantities. As far as we know it has no harmful side-effects."

Professor Larque-Saavedra said that spraying plants with aspirin solution during dry periods would give farmers control over moisture loss. In countries such as his own with long periods of low rainfall farmers would have a better chance of conserving crops.

He is returning to Mexico to continue studying the effect of aspirin on the efficiency of water use in plants.

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To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Officer, Export Credits Guarantee Department - quoting reference TS - at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, Croydon or Tiverton offices; or Joan Swales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel: 01-566 6999, Extn. 25).



Anglican Church will not abandon S Africa investments

"These are large companies with small investments in South Africa, and we are not trying to influence them to come out of South Africa. We feel the enlightenment they can bring does more than anything else to influence the people of South Africa for the better". Sir Ronald said.

In April a clergyman's minimum pay rose by 14 per cent to £2,900 a year, with increases of up to 20 per cent for assistant curates. The commissioners are pressing for a minimum of £3,300 for clergy next year.

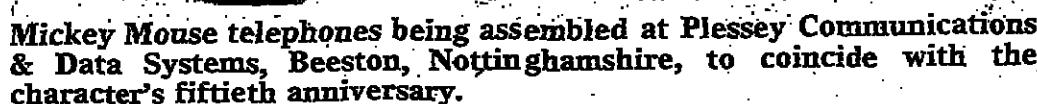
Mr Richardson, who is serving 25 years for offences including grievous bodily harm, told the Prison Visitors that the cannabis had been put in his cell by another prisoner.

Iris Mills, aged 28, of Kensington Square Gardens, London, who made her twenty-fourth court appearance since her arrest in May, was remanded on bail until November 9 at Lambeth Magistrates' Court yesterday on a charge of conspiring to cause explosions. She was ordered to provide two sureties of £5,000 each and to report to the police every day.

Fire bombs 'thrown at school run by WRP'

He did not regard the posting of night guards at the school as "fantastical". "A left-wing party such as ours has to make a very sober and realistic assessment of the fact that there are people around who do throw incendiary devices", he said.

The hearing continues today.



EEC official suggests local authorities limit

Councils should press their candidates for the European

Sir Meredith chairman of the tions, welcomed I suggestion. He sa sent links were fa factory.

BBC 'will run out of money by February or March'

Many have left the vital job of videotape editing, completing recorded programmes ready for the viewers. That department is

Programmes were still being made in the studios but the time was coming when there would not be time to shape them into the finished product.

Pilot in helicopter crash is dismissed his ship

Lieutenant Ian McKenzie, aged 27, from Dorset, who is serving at Gildrose, Cornwall, was found guilty of negligently flying so close to the destroyer Devonshire last July that it was

At the hearing yesterday, Armstrong, for the defence, said in mitigation that the accident, in which the rotor blade struck a davit and showered metal fragments on the deck, happened on the day before the

**Press te
for new
fitness p**

The press were in the first three at Recreation Centre Palace. Journalists in force to test

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 Oklahoma City 5.00pm
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 Mexico City 7.10pm
 Leave Dallas-Fort Worth 6.45pm
 Arrive London Gatwick 9.15am

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Doctor cleared of neglect in diabetes case

Mrs. Kelly was ordered to pay the costs but the judge said the order should not be enforced without the court's leave.

Blood tests urged for users

of spring water

Mr Walley recommended that private supply owners change to copper pipes.

estimated to have risen 30%

There were 16 fires in which the cost was estimated at more than £250,000 each and 50 in which the cost exceeded £35,000. The association said it was particularly concerned that

will be organized by 40 liaison panels throughout the country next week to alert industry and the public to the threat from fire.

The winner was Opher Brasher, of T who won a gold in 1956 Melbourne. After the jog, the toured the grounds and had a swim in pool.

The facilities available at Crystal Palace Sunday, the only 40p for the pool.

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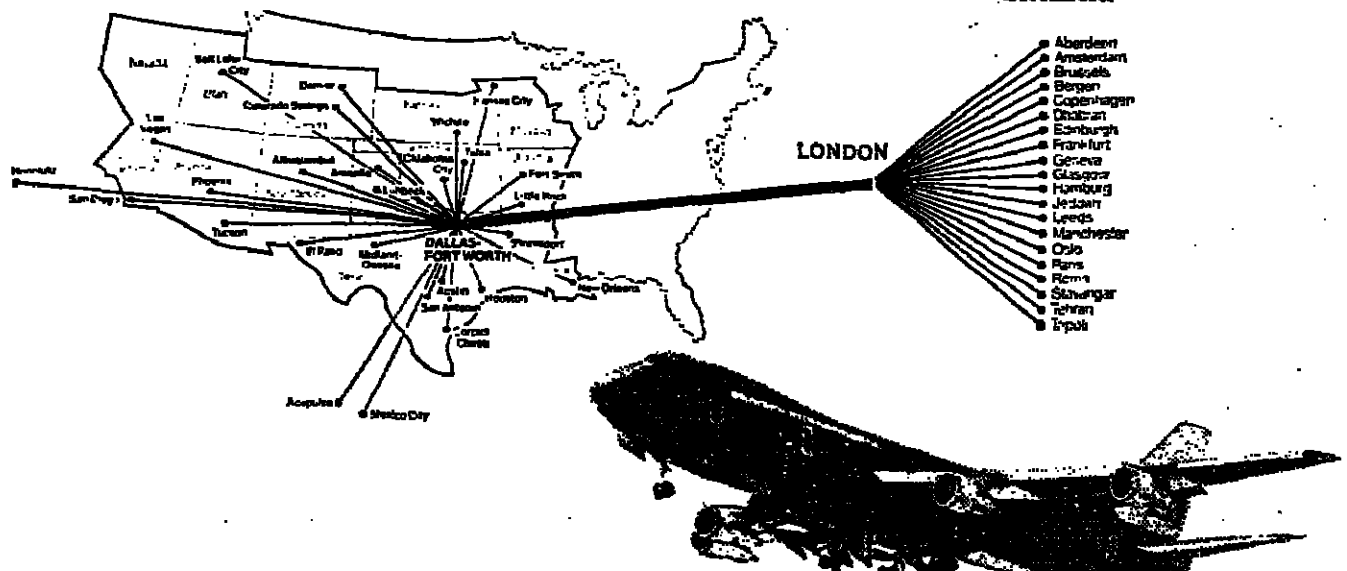
Examples from Winter tariffs.		Valley Oct 29-Dec 14 2 nd Jan 8-Mar 17 1979
Up to 11' 2" (e.g. Mini)		\$19.00
Up to 12' 8" (e.g. VW Golf)		\$20.50
Up to 14' 1" (e.g. Chr. Alpine)		\$26.00

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1979 Marina at 1978 prices.

Morris Marina 1300 Coupe £2707. Marina 1300 £2822. Marina 1300i Coupe £2927. Marina 1300i £3047. Marina 1300i £3020. Marina 1300i Estate £3219. Marina 1700i £3293. Marina 1700i £3323. Marina 1700i £3373. Marina 1700i HL £3555. Marina 1700i £3613.



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1979 Maxi at 1978 prices.

Maxi 1500 £3297. Maxi 1750 £3449. Maxi 1750 HL £3749.



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1979 Princess at 1978 prices.

Princess 1700 L £3725. Princess 1700 HL £3980. Princess 2000 HL £4060. Princess 2200 HL £4390. Princess 2200 HL £4493.

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HOME NEWS

Ministry for telecommunications urged and IBA should be permanent, report says

By Martin Huckerby

A single ministry could be established to control broadcasting and telecommunications, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority should be established on a permanent basis, a House of Commons select committee says in a report published yesterday.

In its report on the IBA the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries argues that government responsibility for broadcasting and associated areas might well be brought together within a single department. Sir Donald Kaberry, chairman of the subcommittee that produced the report, said a department separate from the Home Office should be considered.

The report is less than complimentary about some aspects of the Home Office's supervision of broadcasting. At one point it describes the department's attitude as inflexible and obdurate.

There is also strong criticism of the permanence of the whole structure for commercial broadcasting.

"We consider it intolerable that twice in the past five years the existence of the IBA should have been allowed to draw so near to its statutory termination that it was impossible to proceed with normal contract procedures," the report said. No other nationalized industry

was expected to have its existence limited to terms of three years or less.

The Home Office said yesterday that the recommendations would be carefully considered and a reply made later. The IBA welcomed the committee's "thorough appraisal" of its work and said it would respond in detail when its members had considered the recommendations.

The report had to be completed before the Government's White Paper on the future of broadcasting was published in July. Possibly the most important recommendation, that the Government should press ahead with the expansion of the local radio network, has been overtaken by the announcement earlier this week that 18 more stations can be set up.

The committee looked into the activities of the IBA since 1972, when it last reported on the subject, and inquired particularly into the development of independent local radio. It criticized the failure of the Home Office to broaden the membership of the authority once the IBA had been made responsible for providing radio services.

"We find it extraordinary that the Home Office attitude should have been so inflexible and so obdurate. It is scarcely surprising that the feeling should be widespread that the IBA is television orientated."

It also felt that since the Home Office took over responsibility for the IBA in 1974 from

the former Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, there had been little progress.

The committee recommended that "whatever body is responsible for examining and advising upon the machinery of government should consider the desirability of bringing together, within a single department, responsibility for broadcasting and for all associated aspects and functions of this important area of communication and technology."

The report also recommended that the IBA should be allowed to start providing the transmitting equipment and other facilities needed for the fourth television channel, irrespective of who would eventually be responsible for running the channel. Delay had "already led to uncertainty and insecurity among the IBA design teams and engineering staff."

The statutory position of the IBA was "a legislative hotchpotch". The impermanence of the structure for commercial broadcasting was a disincentive to investment and innovation by the programme contractors. "We consider that independent commercial radio and television are here to stay, and that the IBA has proved to be a well founded and efficient regulatory authority," the report said. The IBA ought no longer to have to depend on constant renewals of its lease of life; it ought to be established on a permanent basis.

Sir Donald said the committee felt that independent local radio had passed the period of immaturity and dependence. Thus it recommended that stricter standards should be applied to the programme performance of radio stations in relation to the commitments made in their contracts. But it did not feel that generalized charges of stations failing to live up to their programme specifications could be substantiated.

With regard to future contracts, commercial radio system or near national coverage, we recommend that application and renewal procedures should be more strictly applied to aim at a good standard of service," the report said.

Local radio was no longer seen as a threat to local newspapers, and the newspapers no longer thought there ought to be a requirement that they should be allowed a share in the equity of independent radio stations. The report recommended that that provision be deleted from the IBA Act.

It supported the IBA's proposals to provide greater public participation in the procedures for selecting companies to run new independent radio stations.

Tenth Report from the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, 1977-78 Independent Broadcasting Authority HC637 Vol 1, Report and Proceedings of the Committee (Stationery Office, £3): Vol 2, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices (£5.50).

Leading article, page 17



Design awards: Mr Reginald Freeman, Minister for Housing and Construction, presented medals and diplomas yesterday to the designers of 16 winning entries in this year's Awards

for Good Design, sponsored by the Department of the Environment and the Royal Institute of British Architects. The cottages shown at Burton Red, in West Wickham, Cambridge-

shire) (top, in semi-detached condition, bottom, renovated and converted) were among 37 schemes that were highly commended. The designers were T. F. Morris and Partners.



Captain typhoid ship is fined £30

From Our Correspondent Rochester

The captain of a cruise ship at the c typhoid scare was maximum of £300 ye. ignoring health regu was also ordered to in costs.

Magistrates at Kent, heard that m on two cruises m Litva had been ill, first trip to the Me and to North Africa covered that five had typhoid.

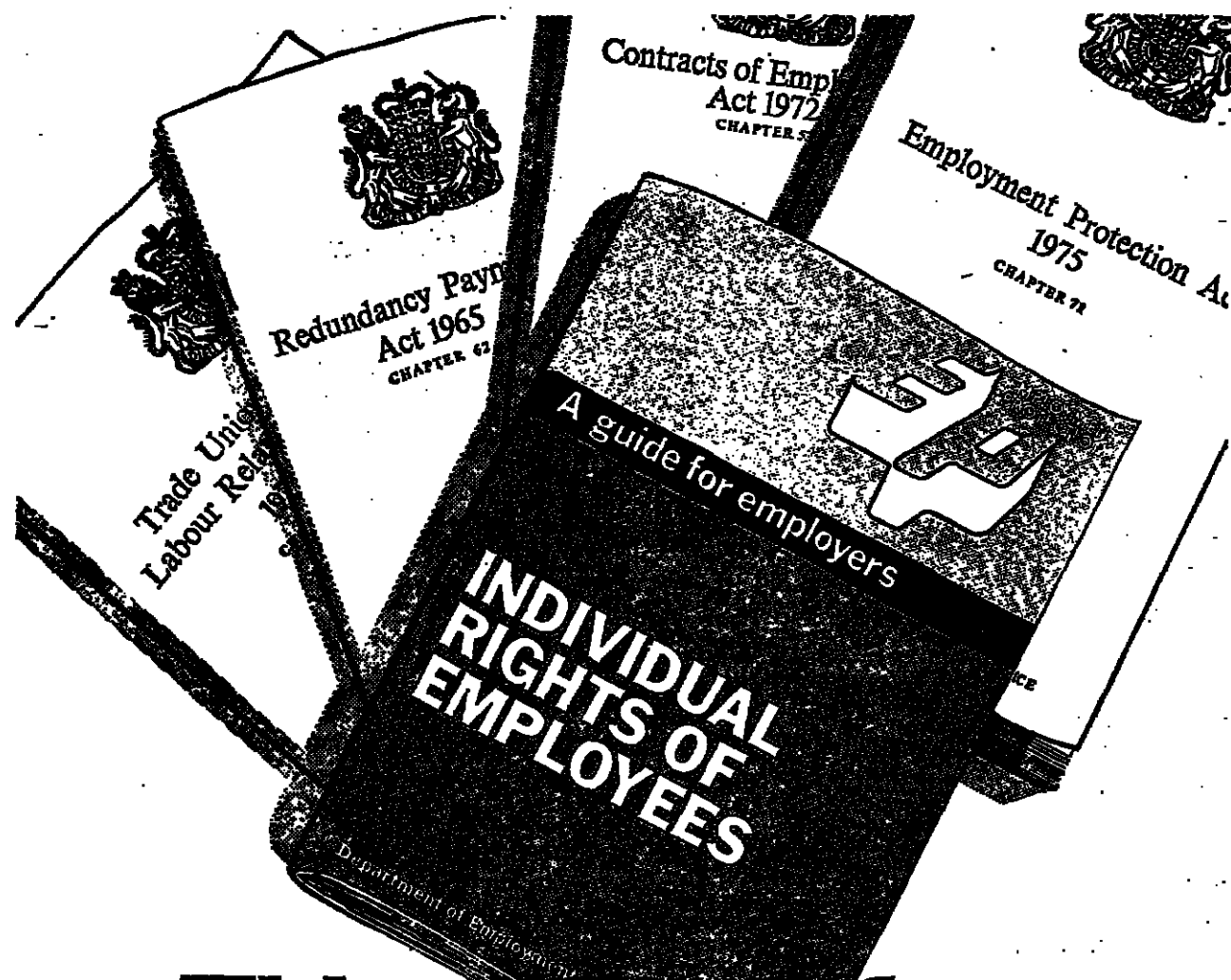
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David Margolick in Higher Education today argues that al in the European Institute. Ngao Cr profile on Manches city and David W views Daniel Boorst of the United State



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Hypnotist helps in search for missing newspaper girl

From Our Correspondent Exeter

The police in Devon have allowed a medical hypnotist to hypnotize two witnesses in an attempt to find Genette Tate, aged 13, the newspaper girl who disappeared 10 weeks ago.

The two, Mrs Matilda Rogers and her daughter Gail, aged 13, saw a maroon-coloured car in Aylesbeare last August, on the day the girl disappeared. They saw the car and its driver in Within Lane, just before the girl's cycle was found lying in the road with her newspapers scattered around. Mrs Rogers and her daughter were on holiday in the village. But despite intensive inquiries, no trace has been found of the car or driver.

Then the BBC Television programme, Tonight, asked police if they could try the experi-

ment. After several hypnotizing sessions, Mrs Rogers and her daughter have been able to give the police a new lead to follow. They identified the car as a maroon Triumph 1300 saloon, and have given a better description of the driver.

They have also told police part of the vehicle's registration number but it is not being disclosed until police check every Triumph 1300 in the country. The programme featuring the couple from Humberstone under hypnosis was screened last night.

Yesterday the village hall incident room was closed and moved to Exeter. Det. Chief Inspector Eric Rundle, the man leading the investigation, said: "Our local inquiries have petered out. We are doing more nationwide inquiries which can be handled from Exeter."

Chairman's retort on I Council ruling criticize

From John Chartres Preston

Councillor Howard Ballance, chairman of Lancashire County Council's police committee, was criticized by several members yesterday, for issuing a statement criticizing the Press Council for its handling of a complaint made to it about the actions of the Lancashire Evening Post pressman, the dismissal of a former chief constable.

The Press Council ruled that the newspaper was justified in publishing details of a confidential report on allegations against the chief constable, Mr Stanley Park, who was later dismissed. It also said that the situation had been proceeding in secrecy for far too long and that public and police confidence and morale had been affected.

Last week Mr Ballance issued

a statement saying t cedure and decal Press Council again called the ine effectiveness in h plains about the newspapers

At yesterday's me police committee John Gouldboura himself from the statement. "We a umpire and asked f: The umpire gave us and now we ar say the umpire w That would be a h pence", he said.

Councillor Mich chairman of the finance committee, ported Mr Ballance Press Council often different view from public. That was no because 18 of its me from the newspa

Crown's evidence completed in secrets case

By Craig Seton

Legal arguments lasting more than two hours followed the completion of the Crown's case against two journalists and a former soldier in the Official Secrets Act trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Two final prosecution witnesses gave evidence before the jury left the court while legal submissions were made to Mr Justice Mansfield. They were still being made when the trial, in its sixteenth day, was adjourned until today.

On Tuesday four of the eight charges against the three defendants, those under section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, were dropped.

Duncan Campbell, aged 26, a journalist with the New Statesman, Craig Aubrey, aged 32, of Time Out, and John Berry, aged 34, a former member of the Intelligence Corps, still face four charges under section two of the Act.

Baby to be ward of court to settle legal difficulty

From Our Correspondent Manchester

A girl aged 15 months who is the subject of a dispute between her parents and social workers is to be made a ward of court so that her interests can be represented independently in legal proceedings.

The child's parents appealed at Manchester Crown Court yesterday against a magistrate's order placing the girl in the care of the local authority at Bolton, Lancashire. But because part of the Childrens Act 1975, has not been brought into effect it was discovered that the baby could not be represented by an independent body.

It was therefore decided to adjourn the appeal and to apply to the High Court for a wardship order enabling the baby's interests to be represented by the Official Solicitor. The child has been in the care of the local authority since social workers said that the

parents were hampering her emotional development. They said every time she appeared to be ill she was taken to hospital, where she spent 170 of her first 380 days.

Applying for yesterday's hearing to be adjourned, Mr Harold Singer, for Bolton council, said one sector of the Act enabled the court to appoint a guardian ad litem for a child concerned in care proceedings. But that provision had never been brought into operation.

He added: "One hopes that the complaints I make will be noted, because otherwise in similar proceedings the High Court will always be involved."

Miss Joyanne Bracewell, QC, for the parents, said she agreed with the course proposed by Mr Singer.

Judge Frost, QC, adjourning the appeal, said he was happy that both parties wished the true facts to be ascertained and presented to the court.

£100,000 g to museum

A £100,000 gift fr kong businessman the Battle of Brita appeal, but the mus likely to open next ot reaching half of appeal target of £2r

The gift, from t Tang, was presen Douglas Bader by Bray, the Hongkon sioner in London.

Five years prison attar

A man serving a l killing two girls i jailed for a further at Wakefield Cr yesterday for anni mate at Wakefield bonie. The man u than 30 straws. David Burgess, pleaded guilty to Malcolm Proctor in

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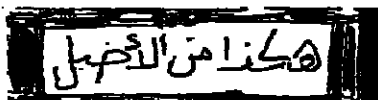
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HOME NEWS

O level test must be retained

Tories 'not opposed to a single exam system'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Conservative Party proposals for a single system of examinations for pupils aged 16, but including the retention of GCE O levels, were outlined last night by Mr Norman St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education.

He said that the Government's proposals, announced on Monday, for a single examining system at 16 plus to replace the O level and CSE examinations were dangerous and inadequate.

Mr St John-Stevens told a public meeting in Coventry, "they would create a long period of uncertainty and confusion, lasting for a decade or more, with the prospect of lower standards at the end."

He said the Government's proposals to preserve the identity of the O level examinations, Mr St John-Stevens's proposals do not seem to differ widely from those put forward by the Government in the White Paper.

He says that the Conservative Party wants to retain the independence and objectivity of the GCE boards, but at the same time reduce the number of examining boards, bringing them together into regional groups, coordinate their work and reduce the overlap of examination syllabuses.

The Government also wants to bring the 22 GCE and CSE boards into regional groups, aimed at greater coordination of their work, fewer syllabuses, and greater comparability of standards. Individual schools in each group will have to decide whether to merge or to preserve some individual identities.

Mr St John-Stevens says that the Conservative Party is not opposed in principle to a single system, but believes that progress should be gradual and organic to allow time for the necessary research to be done.

He accuses Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of proposing a radical revolution and of taking a leap in the dark.

In fact, five years of research and development was carried out by the non-political Schools Council before it made its recommendation two years ago for a single system of examining at 16 plus.

The Government accepted that such a system was desirable in principle, but wanted he consideration involved to be examined further. It set up steering committees under the chairmanship of Sir James Waddell, which concluded after year's study that the proposed examining system would be feasible on educational, administrative and financial grounds.

The Government has accepted, in general, the conclusions of the Waddell report. It emphasizes, however, that much more preparation and development work needs to be done over at least the next four years. It has deliberately not set a date for the introduction of new examinations.

Mr St John-Stevens says that the proposed single system would include a common seven-point grading system linked to the GCE O level grades A-C and the CSE grades 2-5. O level examinations would be retained, with a separate examination for those of lesser ability.

It is not clear if the second examination would still be SE. He says that Conservatives

recognize that the present CSE examination does not command sufficient confidence in industry, and his proposed common grading system would do much to raise its standing.

In addition, syllabuses designed and assessed by teachers (the so-called mode III examinations arranged by CSE boards for 'subject' subjects) should be prepared to strict national criteria and be subject to effective monitoring.

The Government also wants a common seven-point grading system linked to O level and CSE grades. While all candidates might sit the same examination papers in some subjects, the Government accepts the Waddell committee's view that in other subjects it would be necessary to provide a variety of alternative papers, set at different levels of difficulty to provide satisfactory for wide ability candidates (the top 50 per cent).

The Government is also concerned about public confidence in the comparability and standards of the new examinations. Therefore it has proposed a national coordinating body to set general criteria for the syllabuses and assessment procedures of all boards, and detailed criteria in certain subjects, like mathematics.

Mr St John-Stevens says that the Conservatives are concerned that no system of examination is being made for the lower 40 per cent of pupils and suggests a new school-leaving certificate for them. But the Government is examining such a scheme.

Mrs Williams said at the White Paper's launching on Monday: "Mr St John-Stevens says that O and A levels are indissolubly connected and are part of the same seamless academic robe; and replacement of A levels by the proposed N and F levels would bring lower university entrance standards."

Mrs Williams said on Monday that her decision on the N and F proposals would in no way be prejudiced by her decision on the new 16 plus examination, as the two were separate issues.

Mr St John-Stevens accused the Government last night of seeking to use schools as tools of social engineering. "Just as the left-wing theorists of the Labour Party see the need for comprehensive education, so its spokesmen demand a common examination rather than different exams for those of different aptitudes and abilities."

"Second rate": A single system of examining at 16 plus would lead to a general certificate of second rate education, the Conservative-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities says.

Councillor Malcolm Thornton, chairman of the association's education committee, said that while they welcomed proposals for rationalizing the examining boards and syllabuses and for sensible national coordination, they were convinced that the recognizable GCE and CSE standards and qualifications should remain.

"We fear the proposals could blur the real distinctions which are bound to exist between different achievements. The risks are therefore those of lowering standards for everyone," he said in a statement yesterday.

genuine human development.

"The search for more 'accurate' and more 'objective' methods of grading human 'performance' (without ever asking just what is meant by performance and what is being measured) has lost sight of the more subjective qualities and characteristics which make up the worthwhileness of human beings," he said.

The central aim in educating and training the 14-19 age group should be versatility. Schools should assess what could be done by pupils rather than how much they had memorized.

Mr Chambers called for the establishment of a ministry of education, science and training or some other form of national supervisory body to coordinate the needs of the 16-19 age group.

A remarkable find was pieces of worked bronze, more than from any comparable site; domestic bronze vessels, a rare because scrap was probably recycled by itinerant smiths, with a trade and expertise perhaps comparable with the man who left his workshop debris at the Iron Age settlement of Gussage All Saints, in Dorset (The Times, August 19 and September 29, 1972).

At Black Patch finds included two spiral rings, a razor, a dagger, knives and awls, the last presumably for working sheep or cow hides for clothing or footwear.

© Times Newspapers, 1978.

Archaeology report

Sussex: Bronze Age farm

By Norman Hammond

Archaeological Correspondent

Excavation of a Bronze Age farm settlement in East Sussex has isolated evidence of round houses more than three thousand years old, as well as the largest find of Bronze Age cereals from England. It also yielded several pieces of bronze work.

The site, at Black Patch, Ailem, is a downland settlement in dry valley not far below the crest of the South Downs. The settlement lies on the western side of the valley and a series of associated round barrows, probably the tombs of the inhabitants, are on the east. In the past 25 years the site has been subjected to constant ploughing, which threatened to destroy it. This summer it was excavated by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit under the direction of Mr Peter Hore, on behalf of the Department of the Environment.

Five well-preserved round ovens of about 1200 BC were excavated, one having a series of pits inside the back wall. One contained more than 600 of arborized pulled barley and minor wheat. That is the largest find of Bronze Age grain in England, surpassing the deposit from the Iford Hill site a few miles to the west, and the analysis now in progress will give

Pursuit of single subject studies 'proved futile'

Our Education Correspondent

An integrated programme of education and training should be provided for all young people aged between 14 and 19, Mr Jack Chambers, chairman of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday at a national careers conference organized by the union in Derby.

The present pursuit of single subject studies in schools, based on the assumption that the youngster would integrate those subjects into his consciousness of external reality, had for the most part proved wrong and futile, he said.

In the relentless pursuit of so-called educational "goals", society had failed to notice the consequences in terms of

WEST EUROPE

Seven-year EEC plan for Greek agriculture

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 26

The integration of Greek agriculture into the EEC's common agricultural policy should be phased over five years for most products, with two extra years being allowed for beef, veal, milk and olive oil, the European Commission recommended today.

This proposal now goes to the Council of Ministers who must decide whether to accept it as the basis for negotiation with the Greeks, who applied to join the Community three years ago and have been bargaining over their entry terms for the past two years.

Agriculture is the most sensitive matter still to be dealt with. Although olive oil is the only Greek agricultural product likely to cause serious imbalance on the EEC market, the arrangements made for Greece are also bound to set a precedent for Spain and Portugal. The entry of Spain into the EEC, possibly by 1983, will face Mediterranean growers of wine, fruit and vegetables in France and Italy with severe competition.

Announcing the Commission's proposal today, Signor Lorenzo Natali, the Commissioner in charge of relations with applicant countries, said he was still confident that the Greek negotiations could be completed, in substance, by the end of the year.

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President Giscard d'Estaing being welcomed by the Pope at the Vatican yesterday.

Pope receives M Giscard for talks

Rome, Oct 26.—President Giscard d'Estaing today discussed the fighting in Lebanon at a private audience of Pope John Paul II and later said that he had been struck by the Pope's depth of experience.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, the first foreign head of state to have lengthy discussions with the Pope since his election, spent 45 minutes with him in the Vatican library.

The President told reporters that their talks had covered a

wide range of world and Christian affairs but refused to give details except to say that the problem of Lebanon had been an important topic.

The Pope appeared to him as a man equal to his immense responsibilities and he was impressed by his spirituality.

The Pope, the President went on, was a man of experience who during their talks had "manifested his concern for Christians and for all men".

The President also met Cardinal Villot, the 73-year-old former Archbishop of Lyons, who has just been reappointed by the Pope as Vatican Secretary of State.

M. Giscard d'Estaing was then driven to the basilica of St John Lateran where he was installed as an honorary canon.

—Reuters

Talk with Signor Andreotti, page 21

Unesco chief defends proposals for media

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 26

Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Director-General of Unesco, made a spirited defence today of the controversial draft declaration on the role of mass media which is to be put before the twentieth Unesco general conference meeting here.

Before a packed press conference at Unesco headquarters he turned the questions, saying that essentially it was impossible for any journalist to be truly neutral.

Referring to the much-criticized Article 12—on a "new world information order"—of the draft proposals, which says among other things, that mass media should act in conformity with the jurisdiction of the state in which they operate—Mr M'Bow said: "There were organs of information in developed countries", which mention in that context.

"They often include the radio and the television and sometimes the press agencies—and

I do not see why that cannot be the case in developing countries."

The reservations on Article 11 held by most Western countries, which consider it would allow the state too much control over the media, relied on unacceptable prejudices, Mr M'Bow said.

At the moment he did not see any reason to modify the text, which is due to be debated by the conference on November 16.

Mr M'Bow regretted that the actions undertaken by Unesco in defence of human rights had failed to attract as much interest as the mass media issue.

It was announced by Mr M'Bow this morning that the Scandinavian countries will contribute about \$4m (£2m) through Unesco to finance regional communications development in Africa. The money will go towards developing African news agencies and radio training courses.

Call for cultural charter

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 26

A conference of ministers of culture of 22 European countries called today for the drafting of a "European Cultural Charter" that would define and preserve their cultural identity and lay down the guidelines for cultural development and cooperation in Europe.

They urged the Council of Europe and individual governments to step up education in

the visual and performing arts, including modern audio-visual media, in order to develop individual aptitudes to the full and improve the quality of life.

The ministers acknowledged the specific cultural needs of 15 million migrant workers in Europe and invited the host countries to facilitate all measures, including budgetary measures, to enable migrants and their families to maintain links with their national cultures.

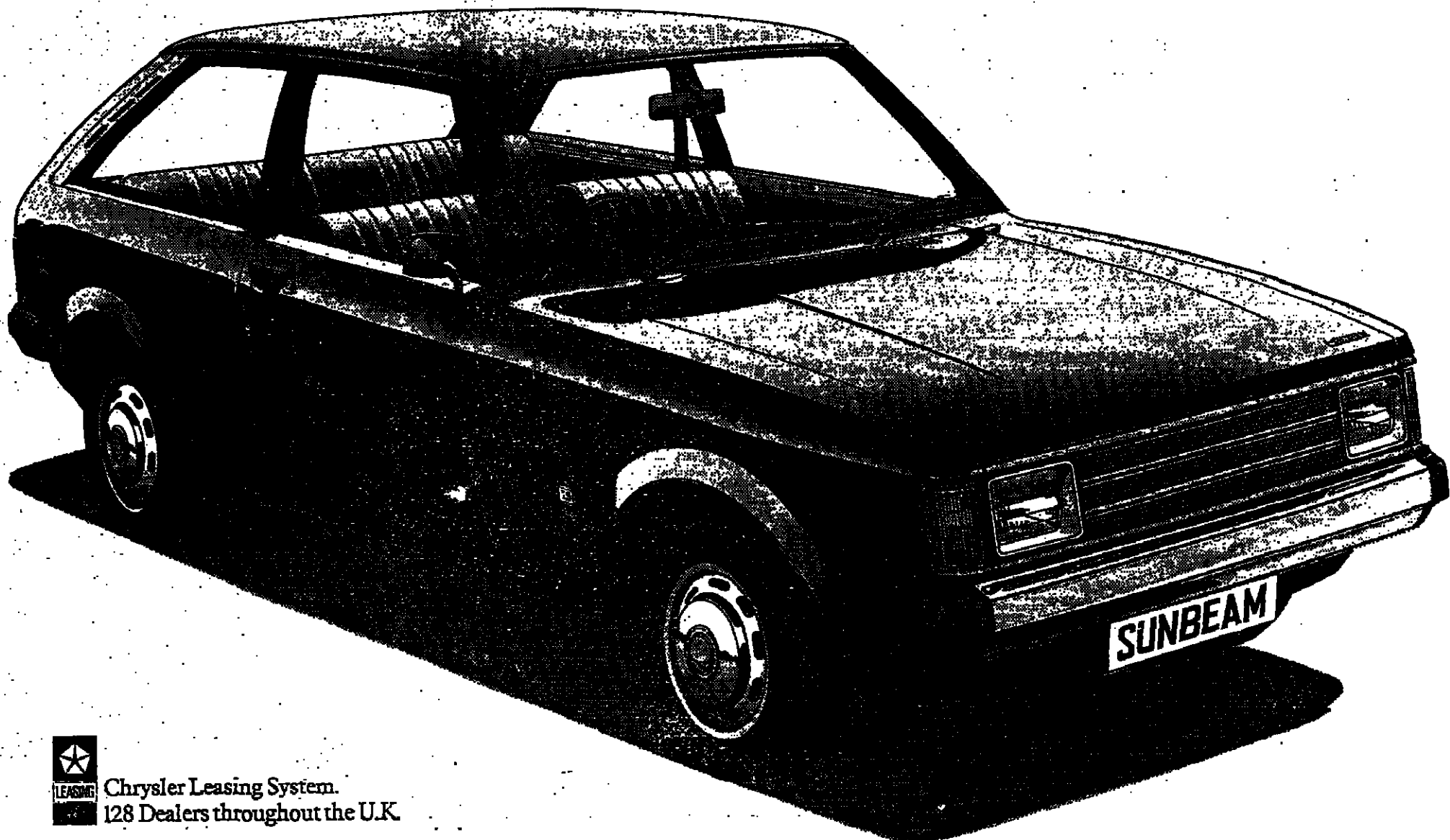
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Communist 'plot' is smashed in Egypt

Cairo, Oct. 26.—President Sadat's security forces have smashed a communist plot to seize power in Egypt, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* said today.

Sixteen alleged conspirators have been arrested and appeared in court yesterday, according to the newspaper.

Leaflets attacking the Camp David peace agreement between President Sadat and Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, were seized by security men.

The 16 accused belonged to a secret group called "the Organization of the Egyptian Communist Party—January 8," which aimed to overthrow the government and impose communist rule in Egypt, the newspaper went on.

It added that 26 more members of the group had been identified, but said it was not clear whether they had been arrested. They included two women, doctors, engineers and a lawyer.

The plot allegations came less than a week after the Ministry of the Interior said that it had rounded up members of the January 8 Organization and was hunting others. *Al-Ahram* said the group had planned to overthrow the Government, seize the factories and inciting disorder.

Two ringleaders of another plot were executed in November, 1976, after an attempt by the group to overthrow the government from Cairo's Technical Military Academy and force Mr. Sadat to resign. Another 29 people were jailed.

Hostility to President Sadat has been sharply in the air in the world since he launched his Middle East peace initiative

There then followed a long narrative from Leonid: how he and his brother had been offered \$1m (£500,000) to stop their anti-Zionist complaints, how they had been driven to seek asylum in Greece, beaten up in a room near the United States Embassy in Athens, then travelled via Israel to Turkey where they found themselves imprisoned with a Palestinian

and Cuba. With some effect, however, Mr. Clark is calling this sort of "rock McCarthyism." Meanwhile, Mr. Jepsen's chances had not been damaged by campaign disclosure statements which claim that his personal and family income for 1966 was \$17,000 less than he made to his campaign, and the Senate ethics committee asked for details of property he owns. He has provided the additional information, but has claimed that he was snubbed by the Demo-

Mr. Ronald Reagan has been campaigning for Mr. Jepsen. Indeed, President Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy have been in Iowa to speak for Mr. Clark. Although many Democrats believe that Mr. Clark's chances are good, they are worried that he may suffer if there is a low turnout on November 7.

They are concerned that a last-minute concerned direct-mail and direct-telephone campaign by the Jepsen camp, including participation by Mr. Clark, could tip the scales. "The thought gives me the shivers," one Democrat said.

Toronto, Oct. 26.—Canada's postal workers ended their strike and returned to work overnight, bowing to heavy Government pressure which included threatening to arrest their union leaders and the threat of mass dismissals.

Members of the 23,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) had been on strike for 11 days, demanding mass services across the country and defying back-to-work legislation last through rushed through Parliament.

Prime Minister Joe Clark, the union president and one of the union leaders charged, bitterly condemned defeat last night, saying the union was protesting against the Government's use of mass dismissals which would have taken place unless workers were back at work by one minute after midnight last night.

Police were seen in the streets outside the union's offices throughout the country, looking

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OVERSEAS

Neutron bomb stands in the way of Salt accord, Russians say

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 26

President Carter's decision to allocate funds for the manufacture of neutron weapons stands in the way of a strategic arms limitation (Salt) treaty, Pravda suggested today.

In a dispatch from Washington, the newspaper said the manufacture of neutron weapons was "in crying contradiction" to the policy of détente and ran contrary to the spirit of many international agreements, including the final act of the European security conference.

Pravda's correspondent said the danger of the arms race being whipped up by using the achievements of science and technology was all the greater today since there was already a gap between the accords that would ban or limit these or other weapons and the appearance of new, still more destructive weapons such as the "utterly barbarous" neutron bomb.

The article gave a warning that the arms race was progressing faster than disarmament talks and it asked President Carter what could be said of the actions of those who were trying to step up this "senseless race".

Neutron weapons were not specifically discussed at the three Salt negotiating sessions

when Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, was here at the beginning of the week. But at Mr Vance's meeting with President Brezhnev, the Soviet leader voiced his objections to the American plan to adapt some European-based missiles to carry neutron warheads.

The Russians have waged a long and powerful campaign against the neutron bomb, and reacted strongly to President Carter's announcement earlier this month. But so far they have not publicly linked progress in Salt to the neutron issue.

Today, Pravda was careful to balance its criticism with the more optimistic assertion that there were some "encouraging signs" already in sight at the Salt talks.

Since there was an approximate parity between the strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States, it was easier to reach an agreement on mutual arms reduction with-out diminishing the security of either side, it said.

It would be hoped that common sense would prevail in Washington and that the steps now taken would not be irreversible. The interests of the peoples and the cause of relaxation of international tension imperatively demand unconditional and final renunciation of neutron weapons, the newspaper added.

Prince praises courage of Yugoslav people

From Džsja Trevisan
Belgrade, Oct 26

The Prince of Wales today paid a warm tribute to President Tito's statesmanship and spirit of courage and determination in defending his independence and in winning a unique position in world affairs.

The Prince was speaking at a formal dinner given in his honour by a member of the State Presidency, Mr Stevan Doronjicki, on the fourth day of his visit.

Earlier he had visited an aircraft factory in Mostar. He also visited the site of one of President Tito's most difficult wartime battles. On this site President Tito and his partisans were encircled by the Germans but managed to break out taking with them most of their 4,000 wounded.

In the first formal speech of his visit, Prince Charles said the strength of Yugoslavia derived from its international position and the unity which President Tito had forged out of diversity.

It rested, too, on the readiness of its peoples to defend themselves. These were the best guarantees of the country's continuing independence and territorial integrity.

This was seen as a strong confirmation of Britain's support for Yugoslavia both now and, implicitly, in the future.

Prince Charles said that the love of freedom and a determination to work for peace were characteristics which were held in common by Yugoslavia and Britain.

President Tito, said the Prince, was respected in Britain as an outstanding world statesman and the living symbol of Yugoslavia's tireless determination to defend its independence.

The press was restricted when Prince Charles inspected the aircraft factory in Mostar. The plant produces two types of aircraft used by the Yugoslav Air Force and the army.

Photographers were told to arrive that they would not be allowed to accompany the Prince on his tour of the plant.

Burma tries to woo Muslim refugees back from Bangladesh and improve its image

Repatriation camps stay empty

From Richard Wigg
Buthidaung, Burma, Oct 26

Burma, vilified internationally last spring as thousands of Muslims fled from it to Bangladesh, is seeking to make amends by trying to repatriate them.

Everything has been set up by the Army and civilian authorities under the "Hindha Project"—named after a mythical Burmese bird—with 10 reception camps close to the frontier. The only thing missing almost six weeks after the return was supposed to get fully under way with 2,000 repatriates arriving every three days are the refugees themselves.

So far, despite a meeting on October 7 between the Ministers of Home Affairs of both countries, at which the Burmese made further concessions concerning the refugees' documents, only 448 of them have crossed the river Naaf which forms the frontier for 50 miles.

Visiting the Naaf camp, five hours by water in a Burmese customs launch and an hour's ride from Buthidaung on a jungle road, I found camp officials still waiting for the 200 Muslims of whose arrival they had been notified by the Bangladesh authorities several days ago. None has turned up.

A senior Burmese immigration official, who accompanied me on the five-day trip from Rangoon through the remote Arakan state, did not believe that lack of boats to cross the river was the problem.

It was one of many such disappointments. Informed Burmese believe that, besides a natural human fear to return, the reason lies in Muslim fanatical elements who are intimidating the inmates in the Bangladesh camps.

"The time will come when the Bangladesh Government will have to force them to come back," I was told by Mr Aziz Ahmed, a Muslim school teacher and one of those who returned earlier this month. He had passed through the reception camp and is awaiting his old job back in Buthidaung.

He went on: "All the time there is argument going on in the refugee camps in Bangladesh. The dispute was basically between those who possess Burmese national registration cards and those who were living in Burma without documents."

Before he left the camp eight people were killed last month when those in favour of returning fought those opposed to it, with the two kinds of Bangladesh police forces guarding the camps taking sides in the dispute.

A Muslim cheroot maker told me that he and his wife and children had got out of the camps only under armed escort. He blamed the Muslim village headmen and "criminal types" who terrorized the rest. Among the latter were some who smuggled Burmese rice to Bangladesh. Their activities had been under watch when the Burmese national registration check began in Arakan state last February.

Pyinbry, the camp I visited, the officials had still not received any repatriates. The camp must have as well-equipped with six 60ft by 20ft bamboo huts with straw roofs and a central latrine to accommodate five families. Food and firewood are stored, as well as medicine, in view of the 4,000 deaths from disease reported from the Bangladesh camps.

From here the repatriates are to be sent on a three to four days' march over the mountains to their abandoned homes. Each camp has about 200 staff who are idle and lonely.

In April Bangladesh, familiar with the machinery of international relief operations, alerted the world to the exodus of Muslims from Burma.

Burmese immigration officials, conducting a nationwide survey of inhabitants in all frontier areas, stumbled into trouble in Arakan, the restlessness of which they undoubtedly should but had not remotely foreseen.

After its initial shock over the exodus, the Burmese Government realized the extent of the damage done to its reputation. In July, it reached a repatriation agreement with Bangladesh which, meanwhile, had withstood pressure from the United Nations to ease its border for another "holy war".

President Ne Win of Burma later personally stepped in, agreeing to Bangladesh's request that Burma should accept not only the holders of the registration cards but also refugees who could provide some verifiable documents of another kind or even verbal proof of prior residence in Arakan.

Burma stipulated, however, that the card holders should be repatriated first. Those few who returned until now belong to this category.

U Soe Myint, the Burmese Director-General of Immigration, told me that Rangoon estimates the total number of Muslims who had fled to Bangladesh as 140,000, including 76,000 registration card holders.

"We believe our figure is accurate but for the sake of good relations with Bangladesh we have never contradicted them publicly," he said. (Bangladesh's last figure was 197,000 in refugee camps.)

As the Muslims fled many burnt their homes, even whole villages, but the Burmese Government was prepared to rebuild them, U Soe Myint said.

In-fighting splits ranks of Zia supporters

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Oct 26

A split has developed in the Pakistan Muslim League, partner in General Zia-ul-Haq's martial law Government.

Pir Pagara, president of the league, has denounced the organization's two representatives in the General Zia's Cabinet, saying they had ceased to retain his confidence.

Pir Pagara criticized the two ministers in Karachi after receiving notice this week that the council of the league would hold a special meeting on November 2 to consider a motion of no confidence in him.

It is believed the motion has the backing of 75 council members and could possibly lead to his dismissal.

The split in the league, which could affect its participation in General Zia's Government, is believed to have arisen from concern over the General's delay in fixing the date for the general election he has promised.

Meanwhile, Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister under death sentence in Rawalpindi jail, has been served notices in connection with non-payment of income tax and non-fulfilment of land reforms. His wife, Begum Bhutto, who is detained in her Islamabad home, has also received notice from the Federal Lands Reforms Commission.

Mr Bhutto and his wife have been told to appear before the commission on October 31 and answer, by the end of the month, allegations of non-payment of income tax for five years while he was in office between 1972 and 1977.

The notices were delivered to Mr Bhutto through the jail Superintendent.

Both Mr Bhutto and his wife have said they have been incomunicado and unable to get access to their papers and advisers. They were unable to appear before the commission or the income tax officer since they were detained.

Mr Bhutto has asked the income tax officer to arrange for his appearance before him otherwise any action taken against him by the Income Tax Department would be illegal.

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Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, being welcomed at airport yesterday by his mother and sister.

Leading Tokyo party man named in Lockheed case

From Peter Hazell
Tokyo, Oct 26

Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party was shaken today as the name of one of its senior leaders Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, mentioned before a Tokyo court in connection with the Lockheed bribery case.

Written depositions filed in the Tokyo district court today, alleged that the Lockheed Corporation's undercover agent in Japan had approached Mr Nakasone, a former Minister for International Trade and Industry, in 1972, when the American corporation was trying to secure a sales contract for its TriStar airliners.

In earlier hearings prosecutors alleged that the Lockheed Corporation had disbursed nearly \$12m (£5m) in bribes to leading politicians and officials to secure a sales contract with the country's domestic carrier, All Nippon Airways.

Much of the money was channelled through the Lockheed undercover agent in Japan, Mr Yoshio Kodama, a right-wing politician.

Mr Nakasone, the former Prime Minister, leading airline officials and executives of the Marubeni Trading Corporation, who brought the Lockheed bribery case, were mentioned today by the

prosecution, is chairman of the executive council of the ruling party.

According to the written deposition of a former Lockheed executive, Mr A. C. Kodama, Mr Kodama claimed that he had approached Mr Nakasone in an attempt to mould government policy. Mr Kodama alleged that Mr Nakasone had telephoned Mr Nakasone in 1972 and asked him to use his influence to secure a sales contract for the Lockheed TriStar. Mr Kodama, who testified in the United States, told the Japanese prosecutors that he was not aware of any bribes passed by Mr Kodama on to Mr Nakasone.

According to Mr Kodama's evidence, Mr Kodama later told the Lockheed Corporation that Mr Nakasone had decided to use his influence to later government policy on aircraft purchases.

Mr Nakasone tonight denied these allegations and said that they were groundless. "At no time did I lobby for the Lockheed Corporation. In fact I was out of Tokyo on the days that Kodama is alleged to have telephoned my office."

Mr Nakasone, the leader of the large faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is standing as a candidate when the Liberal Democratic Party meets to elect their president and Prime Minister in November and December.

Typhoon s Philippines at 140 mph

Manila, Oct 26

Raging into the Philippines tonight winds and rain already cut com with the east coast floods over a wide area.

As the typhoon, the east coast will hit 140 mph, gave relief organization for what could be a disaster for many.

Trains were halting and the Philippines grounded its most of its flights, shifting what could be the far so government offices businesses shut down.

More than 700 reported to have been evacuated to Batangas Province, south of Manila.

There were reports of damage to houses because com were down.

President Ferdinand ordered the immediate release of 2m pesos (£135,000) for the relief of the victims.

The armed forces, Red Cross and other organizations are providing relief, including food, clothing, and shelter.

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LA CREME DE LA CREME

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A very high standard of secretarial skills is essential and previous experience in banking or a similar financial environment would be advantageous.

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£5,000 p.a. plus comm. and profit sharing
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Reliable adaptable bright secretary required. Must be well spoken and have good appearance. Knowledge of French an advantage. Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Salary £5,000-£5,500 according to age and experience.
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Ring Kay Sykes
01-437 3103

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Are you a Professional?

Senior partner of a well-known firm of international consulting engineers is looking for a professional and efficient secretary/PA to organize his busy office in Manchester Square, W.1. Applicants should be 25-35 years, with excellent written and verbal skills, with smart appearance and ease of manner. Car driver a bonus. This is a serious position and offers a salary with L.N.C. vouchers and fringe benefits.

Please phone or apply in writing to Sue Nettle, PELL, FRISCHMANN & PARTNERS, 4 Manchester Square, London W.1.

Tel. 488 6386.

HARPERS & QUEEN

need an efficient, energetic PA aged 25-30 to work for the publisher. Good shorthand and typing (electric) essential.

This position involves most aspects of the magazine and contact with clients and readers, so ability to work on own initiative and a good telephone manner are important. Previous magazine advertising experience a definite advantage. In return we offer responsibility, fun and a busy, happy atmosphere with excellent fringe benefits.

Please ring Beverly Flower on 834 2331

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

require a Grade II/III in two of the following: English, French, German and Spanish. Applicants should have excellent written and verbal skills. £4,500 p.a. plus bonus. Please apply to: "Secretaries" c/o 271 Liverpool Road, or phone 507 1859

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Candidates should have a minimum of two years' previous secretarial experience at a senior level. Salary negotiable. Four weeks' holiday and excellent fringe benefits.

Please apply, with full c.v., to: CHARLOTTE BRAZIL, Personal Officer, MACMILLAN PUBLISHERS, 4 Little Essex Street, London WC2R 3LF.

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Please apply to: Mr. Walter, 01-629 9030

Mr. Walter

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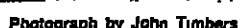
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SPORT

Racing

Kris rallies to lift prize and Cecil

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

In one of the most exciting finishes seen at Newbury this season, Kris beat Hardgreen yesterday to win the Morris Hill Stakes and thus remain unbeaten. For a second or two I thought that Greville Starkey was going to win when he brought Hardgreen with a great flourish on the outside to head Kris a furlong from home. Hardgreen went about a deck in front and so fast was he travelling it looked as though he was going to win by a length or so. But Joe Mercer had not been caught unaware and when he realised where the danger lay he really got to work on Kris and together they pulled the prize out of the fire in the last 50 yards.

The first two drew further and further ahead of their rivals in the seventh and last furlongs to dominate their rivals in much the same way that they had outshone them in the paddock. For Henry Cecil, the sight of Kris winning was positive encouragement as he prepares to send Lyphard's Wish to Doncaster tomorrow for the William Hill Futurity.

Kris pulled a muscle in his quarters when he won at Folkestone in July and that was why he missed three months of the season. Yesterday Mercer said that he would do even better when there was more to the ground because he felt him change his legs and hang fire for a moment when the race came to the boil. The one two-year-old in Cecil's star-studded team that it has been disappointing not to see this autumn is that much talked about individual Borzoi who has been kept idle because of back trouble. However, Borzoi is in work again and there is still a chance that he could be seen at Doncaster on the last day of the flat in the same race that Jeremy Tree has earmarked for Martini Arts who created a favourable impression when he won the Theatrical Maiden Stakes yesterday by three lengths.

Kris apart, there was no more popular winner yesterday than Cabin Boy who won the Wild Court and Tom Nasson Trophy for his owner and breeder, Mrs Dick Herr. As her husband does not hold a licence to train jumpers Cabin Boy is entrusted to their neighbour, Tim Forster, for whom he has now won four times in a row this autumn. Major and Mrs Herr were given Cabin Boy's dam, Tinted Venus, when she was 23 and had been barren for two years. As she had bred a whole host of winners and was herself a daughter of that great mare, List Sire, they longed to have a filly out of her when she finally got



Kris, ridden by Joe Mercer (right) wins in a tight finish from Hardgreen

in foal to Scetopic, a well bred horse that Major Herr once trained. Cabin Boy was the outcome. Although they may have longed for a filly he has still given them an immense amount of fun and that is at least one thing to be proud of. Sea Pigeon has to give only 6 lb to his three rivals and he should never be off a tight rein. Bluebell who won the Fairhurst Nursery for

her owner and breeder, Lord Porchester, at Newbury five weeks ago, is my selection for the Radley Stakes, for which Peter Walwyn will be saddling three runners in an attempt to give some more of his two-year-olds a run in public before the season ends. The three are Freshly Given, Little Annie and Sirevra.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Flat course, good to firm; hurdles course, heavy; jumps, heavy. Doncaster: Straight and one mile, good to firm; hurdles, heavy. Racecourse: Straight and one mile, good to firm; hurdles, heavy. Racecourse: Straight and one mile, good to firm; hurdles, heavy.

Burns reinvests in High Top daughter

Paddy Burns, an Irish breeder, who received 123,000 guineas for his yearlings sold at Newmarket last week, reinvested 2,900 guineas on Tipitop Top at Doncaster Sales yesterday. A three-year-old daughter of High Top, Tipitop Top is in foal to Bronze Hill, the winner of the Irish Sweepstakes, but Burns plans to send her to Red Alert, who is currently second in the list of first season sires. Tipitop Top won at Lanark as

a two-year-old when she was trained by Sir Mark Prescott and comes from the same family as Recupery, a top class French stayer. The second period yesterday consisted of a mixed bag and the highest price overall was 2,900 guineas, given by Richard Emsitt Bloodstock for a yearling by Pamroy.

The youngster was bought as a store and is likely to come back to Doncaster's sales ring in the future. The dam, Scriptwriter, won

over fences when trained by Jennifer Pitman and it is the mare's first foal. Another yearling bought as a store horse was an Aure Prince colt, submitted by David Mason. The dam, Sheba's Lass, has produced a two-year-old winner, Smokey Star, and comes from a family with many winners, mostly abroad. Although it was a moderate catalogue, 34 lots were sold for 71,355 guineas at an average of 849 guineas.

Narrow victory for Piggott

Paris, Oct. 26.—Lester Piggott won the £4,000 Prix Zarba on the Francois Bourdin-trained filly Deborah Williams at Saint Cloud today. Piggott brought the filly, a daughter of Mill Reef, from a long way back to snatch the race by a nose. Deborah Williams was favourite and paid 3.50 francs for a win to a one franc stake. Reuter.

Boutin says Northern Baby is alive and well

By Michael Seely

The fortunes of the Rothchilds are said to have been founded on the speed with which the news of the victory of the allied armies at Waterloo was transmitted to the family headquarters in London. However, the accuracy of the advance information about Northern Baby, the French challenger for the William Hill Futurity Stakes at Doncaster tomorrow, has not proved to be as well-founded.

At Sandown Park on Wednesday Lester Piggott was hunting mysteriously that the Northern Dancer colt was making the Channel crossing. Later the same evening the telephone wires from Paris were buzzing with the news that Northern Baby had jumped a joint in his leg, that Francois Boutin and his veterinary surgeon were inspecting the injury at seven pm and that it was a hundred to one against the French challenger being in Saturday's line-up. Now it transpires that the trouble has cleared up and that plane-loads of Parisian turfites will be descending on the Town Moor to see their hero triumph in the richest two-year-old race. At the same time it was announced in Dublin that Noelino will not be attempting to give Paddy Fennell's last third victory in the Futurity.

The sponsors, cautiously unmoved by all the speculation, have made little changes in their prices. Lyphard's Wish remains favourite at 5 to 4 followed by Warrington at 4 to 1. They then go 5 to 1 to Northern Baby, 7 to 1 to Two Diamonds and 8 to 1 to Millville.

Doncaster's race features starts on a quiet note today. Michael, Stoute, recently voted trainer of the year by the Horse and Jockey Association, could well provide the best bet with My Therapee in the Handicap. My Therapee's remarkable run of four victories was recently brought to a halt by Fair Season at Ascot. Stoute's horses are holding their condition well as Hardgreen showed when giving Kris such a hard fight in the Morris Hill Stakes at Newbury yesterday,

and there was no disgrace at all attached to My Therapee's defeat at Ascot. Ridden as usual by Staid Mellor, the filly was drawn on the outside of the field. Costly, quickly taken wide into the straight, My Therapee struck the front too far from home and after looking all over a furlong she was caught in the final strides by Fair Season. And as Fair Season is penalised 8 lb for that success My Therapee should be able to reverse the placing. But Ian Balding is a dangerous man to oppose at present. His team are running as if the bounds of hell were at their heels.

However, it is by no means two-horse affair. Pam's Clean, Miss Eliza, Priestcraft, Boy and Golder, Vow, all hold sound chances judged on their best form. But I shall stand by My Therapee and make her a favourite. The Becheval Handicap with Nice Value, twice a winner last autumn, the four-year-old showed signs of being on his way to leading the form when fourth to Amaranth in a conditions race at Haydock Park. Stoute and Rowe team up again with Discreet and Mrs Paddy Brudenell-Bruce's filly would be happier with easier conditions underfoot. Nice Value, who seems impervious to the state of the going, cannot be opposed with 8 to 10 lb. Now that Robert Armstrong's stable is at last starting to find its stride our Newmarket main pool is in a good word for the lightly-weighted three-year-old, Gold Prospector.

A shrewdly placed winner at Doncaster is New Tempo, whom Bill Elsey saddles in the October Maiden Two-year-old Stakes. John Rowles's character filly finished the going, cannot be opposed with 8 to 10 lb. Now that Robert Armstrong's stable is at last starting to find its stride our Newmarket main pool is in a good word for the lightly-weighted three-year-old, Gold Prospector.

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Owner who triumph after 18 years in vai

After trying for 18 years, William Pritchard-Gordon finally enjoyed his first success as a horse owner when Arctos won the Newmarket Maiden Stakes at Wolverhampton yesterday aided by a tongue strap and a change of riding tactics. It was a family success as Pritchard-Gordon's youngest son, Grant, bought the colt. Arctos was a yearling for 3,300 guineas and his eldest son, Gavin, trains the colt.

Arctos stormed up from the back with a fine run to overtake Call Me Kate in the final furlong. He has, however, been a problem. Gavin said: "He's been an absolute enigma. He's by a sprinter out of a stayer and we just couldn't work out his distance, especially as he never runs two races apart and never does two gallops alike. Today we tied his tongue down and decided to drop him out, and George Darfield did it brilliantly."

Alan Mercer, one of the rising apprentices in the north, made his first ride on the Wolverhampton course a winner when High Voltage came out of the No 1 stall to beat the favourite, Philology, by half a length in the Autumn Handicap. Brian Swift was the first to explode the theory that a high draw is necessary in Wolverhampton sprints.

Paul Cook has since won races by following Swift's example and yesterday Mercer, aged 18, stuck to the far rails all the way, always up with the leader and took over 300 yards from home. High Voltage, a bargain find at £500, has now won three races and his owner, Penny Brown, now takes her home to Clipperton for the winter. When High Voltage eventually finishes racing, she will join Mrs Brown's new stud.

When the stalls opened for the Autumn Handicap, Steward announced Eric Ayler, who said: "She went a bit prematurely and took the gate on." The stewards held an inquiry and blamed Miss Ayler for causing some delay and confusion by sitting down in the stalls. Brian Taylor, second on

Philology, soon went when Blaise Pool, a easily won the Lasecon. She looked better, wound up, than her s and proved it, leading i way and coming home i in front of Gregory's. Taylor looking round. Toby Balding, the Gregory's Gold, also w ter with Bushbranch i Fine Stakes. She wa head at Leicester on To Building ride her unu Chilton. A 19-year-old filly, aged 19, passed six rivals in i and caught the leader, inside the final furl going away by a length Balding said: "I x over from her previo give the buyers especially this one. I going to make the g tunately, he's got a i and she should have jumping licence for h My Bold Girl, from Stout stable, leader course a winner when High Voltage came out of the No 1 stall to beat the favourite, Philology, by half a length in the Autumn Handicap. Brian Swift was the first to explode the theory that a high draw is necessary in Wolverhampton sprints.

More prize mo The prize money National Hunt meet castle this winter will an increase of £21,0 season. The course's highlight, the Fig Hurdle, will be spon first time by Bell and will be worth £1

Doncaster programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 and 4.30 races]

1.30 KINDERLEY STAKES (Div 1: Maidens: £932: 2½m)
1.40-2.00 Amanteur, J. Calvert, 4-11-9 Mr. W. Calvert 5
2.00-2.10 Amanteur, J. Calvert, 4-11-9 Mr. W. Calvert 5
2.10-2.20 Amanteur, J. Calvert, 4-11-9 Mr. W. Calvert 5
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2.50-3.00 Amanteur, J. Calvert, 4-11-9 Mr. W. Calvert 5
3.00-3.10 Amanteur, J. Calvert, 4-11-9 Mr. W. Calvert 5
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SPORT

Triumph Union

Five's national guessing game

er West
Correspondent

Welsh selectors were d yesterday to announce a team to play New Zealand on November 11, but they had to wait until the final decision was made, have nominated a team.

must wait another three weeks before the Welsh selectors can announce their team. The selectors are known in the Principality as the "Five's" and are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side.

Other omissions are Roy Beagrie, the 11st-century Welsh player who played himself out of contention at Swansea, and Trevor Evans, the Swansea flank forward, who had to retire with a knee injury at half-time in the same match.

Notable inclusions, among the forwards, are the Pontypridd lock, Richards, Mortimer, the Swansea No. 8, who replaced Evans at St Helen's and, in spite of a long-term injury, a punch-drunk boxer after a juddering collision with an opponent, Steve Owen, who played for a brief period off the field, and the two flankers, Paul Ringer (Ebbw Vale) and Gareth Williams (Cardiff) who played so well for Wales.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the Welsh selectors, at last conceding that the national position these days for the admirable Guinness is at lock, may pick him there along with the 11st-century Welsh player who played himself out of contention at Swansea, and the Swansea flank forward, who had to retire with a knee injury at half-time in the same match.

That, of course, is speculation, and it is possible that the selectors will pick a different team. The selectors are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side.



Windsor... outside candidate.

Across the water, the Irish selectors are meeting in Belfast tomorrow evening, and will then announce their side for the first international against New Zealand, at Lansdowne Road tomorrow week. There can be little doubt that the selectors will pick a different team. The selectors are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side. The selectors are known for their national side.

formed wisely and well last season.

The All Blacks are playing the sort of refreshingly expansive rugby to delight those who believe that back play can still succeed by doing the simple things well, and by stretching a defence wider, rather than by trying itself into knots, or coming back to where it all started, with a series of obscure and repetitive plays. Add this to the characteristic drive of their forwards and the immense will and determination of the whole team, and it becomes clear that if any team are to bring them down, they must have a pack of forwards that can out-scramble the opposition, beat them at the scrum and so deny their backs the ball they need.

Irish rugby may be a little thin on the ground, but let them bring their best start forwards together and in theory they should have a pack to push the All Blacks to the limit. The Irish side who finished the last championship were: Orr, Whelan, Byrne, Keane, Steele, Slattery, Duggan (No. 8), and McKinney. It is possible that Duggan will now move to lock, with Keane, and that Donald Spring and Michael Gibson (a namesake of the great three-quarter) will come in between the flankers.

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Plea for Amin is rejected by selectors

Lahore, Oct 26.—The recent record-breaking feats of the 20-year-old Amin Lakhani have led to an immediate clamour for his inclusion in the Pakistan team for the second Test match against India, starting here tomorrow. The Pakistan selectors, who announced their team for the match on Monday, are unlikely to listen.

Amin bowled splendidly to achieve a hat-trick in each innings and 12 wickets in the match, but he was helped by some atrocious batting from the Indians and a really bad pitch. The wicket at Lahore remains an enigma. Two pitches have been prepared—one surprisingly green; the other looks like the usual Pakistan feather-bed.

If the Indians bat as poorly as they did against Amin and his young Pakistani colleagues at Lahore, Pakistan could end the run of 13 consecutive drawn matches.

PAKISTAN: Mushtaq Mohammad (captain), Mudassar Nazar, Majid Khan, Zaheer Abbas, Asif Iqbal, Javed Mahmood, Imran Khan, Saifur Nawaz, Wasim Bari, Saleem Akmal, Iqbal Qasim.

INDIA (from): B. S. Bedi (captain), S. M. Vasankar, Chandrahan, D. Vengalakar, M. Amarnath, S. Azhar, C. R. Viswanath, S. M. Kirmani, K. Dev, E. A. S. Prasanna, B. S. Chandrasekhar, K. Chawla.

Packer issue puts extra burden on English team in Australia

Adelaide, Oct 26.—The England cricketers started their Australian tour here today to avoid an all-out fight with Kerry Packer's rival World Series Cricket. England's captain, Brearley, who seemed surprised by the depth of feeling in Australia over the Packer issue, said his players knew that over the next four months comparisons would be drawn between the Ashes series and the Packer matches.

"We just hope it doesn't come to out-and-out combat," Brearley said. He admitted that the battle between traditional cricket and the Packer games for the loyalty of Australian supporters put extra pressure on the touring side.

Brearley said the players were likely to be more aware of the pressure off the field than during a match when they were totally involved in trying to win. "We just plan to produce our best cricket. It will make no difference to the way we'll play," he said.

The 16 England players arrived in mid-morning weary from the 24-hour flight from London; most of them immediately went to bed. Brearley said both teams who damaged his wrist before leaving England, was the only injury worry.

Both teams hoped to play in about three weeks and he had not been ruled out of the first Test match starting in Brisbane at the end of November. England's manager, Douglas Insole, said that Australia's Test lineup was a "mystery" to England. "We don't know what to expect," he said.

Brearley agreed, that, although England were the early favourites to retain the Ashes, the final outcome of the six-Test series was still a question mark until Australia revealed their potential. Brearley said that, apart from Boycott, England contained no batsmen with real experience against top bowling.

Brearley, who used to open England's innings, said that he planned to bat at number four or five unless the touring side had trouble with their now established openers, Boycott and Gooch.

He said the likely absence of Australia's opening bowler, Thomson, who wants to play for the Packer series, made England's task easier. "It's a great shame not to be playing against Thomson because he is exciting to score runs against. However, I have the sneaking feeling that it might be easier to beat Australia without him," Brearley said.

Brearley singled out a Victorian batsman, Yallop, who is likely to be Australia's captain. Western Australian batsmen, Serjeant and Hughes, and a Western Australian fast bowler, Clark, as the players likely to cause England trouble.

The loss of Australian players to the Packer series has been underlined by the fact that a South Australian batsman, Cosier, is likely to be the only player in the Tests from the Australian team that played England when they were last in Australia 18 months ago for the centenary Test.

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More hard work in store for Haden at forward

ter West
Correspondent

the fourth match of their season, London Counties row is almost all change. The All Blacks after their victory, 23-7 against the opposition of West on Wednesday. Of the division named for the enham game, only Taylor at Swansea—as a late element in the centre for the game so far, against Cambridge University. The hall did not run too kindly for him that day.

In the normal course of events, a touring side likes to give what it believes to be its strongest XV an outing on the Saturday before the first international match. However, the present programme has not facilitated so convenient an option. The All Blacks have just had two hard matches in a row, and they face what should be an easier passage tomorrow, in the first of their last game before they meet Ireland, they play Munster in Limerick, where it is tradition is anything to go by, they can expect a close and friendly encounter.

All Blacks: C. Currie, P. Ford, B. Roberts, P. Keenan, J. Hogg, E. Duggan, J. Loughran, J. Fleming, A. Haden, J. Ashworth, B. Best, A. Bain, B. Johnston.

experienced locks, from Wellington, at No. 8. Fleming did creditably at the front of the lineout against West Wales, and went well in other respects. It looks as if his selectors would like to see whether he can increase his ring capacity at the back of the line.

This will be an important game for Roberts, who has played in only one game so far, against Cambridge University. The hall did not run too kindly for him that day.

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Address with the stamp a good loser all over it

Waver, the Coventry amateur, took £10 after being beaten by Rhodes in the final round of the Midlands Professional Championship at the 11th hole. But he earned £500 for his most sporting and headed back from three to make the holder, James, to the nineteenth, where he addressed the ball at Rhodes's five.

he addressed the ball at Rhodes's five. He addressed the ball at Rhodes's five. He addressed the ball at Rhodes's five. He addressed the ball at Rhodes's five. He addressed the ball at Rhodes's five.

Waver drew his opponent's son to it, and when the pair for a ruling, he was penalised by one shot.

It meant the hole was halved at the next, Rhodes, inspired his unexpected response, and to eight feet for a birdie and victory.

Waver's happier losing than winning, "was Waver's explanation. "A marvelous sporting gesture," Rhodes said. "I would have conceded the hole if it had not been for that."

Rugby League Britain could be £25,000 richer if they win

If Great Britain win the Rugby League international series against Australia they will receive £25,000 from State Express cigarettes.

David Howes, the league's publicity officer, said this afternoon that the league had decided to accept the State Express challenge to win the series.

"The league's view is that the winning of the Ashes is in itself a sufficient incentive, but we are delighted to accept the State Express challenge as an added incentive," he said. The players would benefit if the challenge was won, 20 per cent would go to the Sports Council, and the rest would be used by the league for purposes to be decided.

Great Britain lost the first match; there are two matches to play. The series is being sponsored by Forward Chemicals of Widnes. If the challenge is won it will bring total sponsorship money this season to over £100,000.

Sieve Nash, the Salford and Great Britain scrum-half, and Tom Randonikis, the Australian scrum-half, were each fined £30 by the Rugby League disciplinary committee in Leeds yesterday. They were sent off during the first international at Wigan last Saturday, Nash for the first time in his career.

League spokesman said after yesterday's meeting: "Randonikis and Nash were both found guilty of fighting. The committee suspended Randonikis (Featherstone Rovers) for one match, but decided that a sending-off was sufficient punishment for Francis Jarvis (Featherstone Rovers) and Kevin Ashcroft (Salford).



LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH

The British left's approach is dangerous for Europe's link with America and the unity of Nato

Is Labour already on the road to Eurocommunism?

As the general election approaches, attention focuses upon the performance of Labour's parliamentary leadership. Yet of much greater long-term interest are the underlying trends within the Labour Party as a whole—in the trade unions, the national executive committee, the constituency groups and among MPs in the House of Commons (which may, after the election, assume the dominant role in the PLP).

If Labour should lose next time, or even if it should win, an intriguing question focuses itself. Will it, in all but name, become a fully-fledged "Eurocommunist" party? Indeed, is Labour already on the high-road to such a destination?

Eurocommunism, the generic term covering the declaratory changes in policy and ideology of the mass communist parties of southern Europe, is still very much on the European political agenda. It remains a fascinating and, for those in search of a new order, an alluring political phenomenon.

The Italian communists (PCI), the French (PCF) and the Spanish (PCE) are major players in their respective national systems. Some are nearer to power than others.

The PCI is on the verge of it and none can be discounted for the future. Our own Labour NEC has recognized this fact and has sought to improve its relations with these parties by inviting their representatives to Labour's annual conference.

A broad spectrum of opinion within the Labour Party finds little that is objectionable in such contacts or in a dialogue with the Eurocommunists about Europe's future.

Mr Eric Heffer, perhaps, the most influential figure within the Labour Party, has a moderate by modern left standards, has gone as far as suggesting, in *The Times* (November 7, 1977), that a new regeneration of European democratic socialist movement could emerge "out of such exchanges. Indeed that the future of a civilized Europe may well depend upon it."

Such a dialogue between Labour's present NEC and the Eurocommunist parties, should it take place, would reveal a surprisingly large area of agreement. In fact, it is not the present social democratic leadership of the Labour Party (a fact which may well await them shortly)

then the rest of the Labour movement begins to resemble the political profile of the major Eurocommunist parties.

Like them, it has its share of pro-Soviet sympathisers and unreconstructed Stalinists. Like them, it has its factions which reject totalitarianism but believe in some magical fusion between Marxism and democracy. Like them, it holds together this uneasy alliance, and other disparate groups, by a commitment to "socialism", to the "transformation of society", to the replacement of "capitalism" by the Labour left would put it, to "an irreversible shift of power to working people and their families".

At the level of fundamentals, in their joint need for ultimate and revolutionary political change, the Labour left and the Eurocommunist parties increasingly seem at one.

The Continental communists, however, while in no way departing from "socialism", display an intellectual liveliness and a subtlety which is absent on the Labour left.

Compare, for example, some of the proclamations by PCI spokesmen about public ownership and their warnings of

bureaucratization with Labour's sterile enthusiasm for an ever-expanding National Enterprise Board and bureaucratic sector.

Also, when key PCI leader Giorgio Napolitano suggests that the workers' movement should free itself from "mere denunciations of the contradictions of the capitalist system and of the responsibilities of the old ruling classes" and should not carry out "actions purely in defence of the interests of the workers", he could easily be pointing the finger at the narrowness of the British left.

Also, Eurocommunist leaders and theoreticians have at least attempted to grapple with the problems of trying to maintain some kind of pluralism within the Marxist-Leninist framework—admittedly a forlorn task.

Their denunciations of aspects of Soviet human rights behaviour have been robust when compared to the silence of Labour's NEC about conditions behind the Iron Curtain.

When, in 1977, the Labour left recently by Frank Chapple at this year's congress, has consistently refused to make any protests at all.

Yet these differences apart, differences of style and intellectual method and vitality, the British Labour left is a branch of the Eurocommunist movement of western Europe. It certainly has more in common with Eurocommunism than with the northern European parties of social democracy.

If anything, Anglocommunism is a shade to the left of Eurocommunism occupying the same ground as the PCF.

On foreign policy questions there is also a surprising area of agreement between the Labour left and the Eurocommunists. Vague generalizations in the direction of human rights notwithstanding both Eurocommunist and the Labour left will, if pushed, declare at best their neutrality between the United States and the Soviet Union in their global struggle or at worst will take the Soviet side.

In any event they are all anti-western; the United States is "imperialist", the Soviet Union is not; the United States is aggressive, the Soviet Union is essentially defensive, hence the belief in lower western defence expenditures.

This anti-western posture is reflected in the way the European communist parties echo Soviet policy on conflicts outside of Europe. In Africa, in the Middle East and in Asia the west European communist parties generally supported Soviet-backed forces.

Significantly, the European communists side with the Soviet Union in its dispute with China. So does Labour's left-wing, as it displayed to the world when some of its leading figures attacked the Chief of the Defence Staff's suggestion (in May) that Britain and China "both have an enemy at the door whose capital is Moscow".

Messrs Milcrou, Atkinson and Albenus rebuked Sir Neil Cameron for these remarks. It would have been interesting to know of the reaction if Sir Neil had suggested that China was our "common enemy".

On European policy there is something of a disagreement between the British left and the main currents of Eurocommunist opinion. The communists want to work within the institutions of the Community. Santiago Carrillo and the PCE want Spain to

join the Community. But their strategic aims, as they themselves maintain, involves the strengthening of European identity as a mechanism for weakening American hegemony over the western continent and ensuring economic independence from American capitalism.

The British left, on the other hand, remain resistant to British membership of the Community and even maintains a reserve position of withdrawal. However, notwithstanding these differences, the net effect of either approach will be to endanger the European link with the United States and the unity of Nato.

Incidentally, in the event of a Eurocommunist party or the Labour left coming to power the inevitable fracturing of the Western Alliance would not be compensated for by any weakening in the East bloc. The notion that the growth of Eurocommunism in the West will cause increased disaffection in Eastern Europe may indeed have something in it; but such disaffection existed long before Eurocommunism

was thought of and, down by the Red Army, would be again.

Tactical differences many of which are ducts of differing institutions, the Euro parties and the Labour fairly be classified as a European poll which is wholly in line with that of Wilson, Callaghan and a national social democrats.

This, apart from else, is a poignant call upon the present coal is the British Labour Party.

Stephen I

The author is joint se the Social Democrat and principal lecturer in the City of London. He and Dr. Professor of Government, Georgetown University, are the Euro Communism: in for East and West, published by Macmillan £8.75 hardback, £4. back.

Bernard Levin

How I missed those free meals

Not long ago, you may recall, I spent some space, and even more passion, inveighing against the horrible Quentin Grewe, who had been commissioned to write a book about the 12 French restaurants outside Paris which enjoy the distinction of three stars in the *Guide Michelin*. They also have—and this was the point—the distinction of being owned by their chefs; the *chef-patron* is a comparatively recent development at this level in the French gastronomic world, and a book about a dozen such artists of *haute cuisine* obviously could and should be more than the usual guide to good eating.

The book was therefore a good idea. Now, could I deny that it was a good idea to get the odious Grewe to write it. My complaint was that it would have been an even better idea to get me to write it. For, as those of you who recall the column in question will know, the task involved Crewe eating at all 12 temples, and not just once, but again and again, going right through the menu, and no doubt insisting that, say, Outhier's *triolet* was so interesting a dish, as well as so delicious, that he had better pop back for another go before setting down to describe it. (The "no doubt" in that sentence, it occurs to me, ought not to be there; used thus, it implies a lameness in my part, whereas I know for a fact that it is exactly what Crewe did, not only at Outhier's *L'Oasis* but at all 12.)

Naturally, I hoped that the book, when it appeared, would be a ridiculous failure, littered with the grossest errors, displaying a lamentable lack of understanding of the subject, and written in a style suggesting clearly that he was half drunk most of the time while working on it. My ill-wishes towards the book were not simply based on envy and

resentment, but, more practically, reflected my hope that the book would say "Of course, Levin should have done this" to persuade the publishers to withdraw the book, write off the immense amount Crewe had cost them (did I mention that, in addition to the eating, the scoundrel actually gets a royalty on the copies sold?), and start again with me.

Alas! If saucers were horses, beggars would eat. The book lies before me. *Great Chefs of France*, published by Mitchell Beazley at £12.50—and the jeers die away in my throat. For the book is a marvel and a delight, a portrait of 12 great artists of the table, painted by a man whose knowledge, love and taste are such that he can subject through every line of it, and who has risen to the occasion with prose both sparkling and mellifluous, with learning unobtrusively conveyed, with pleasure in the food, the chefs and the subject shared, with affection and admiration for the great chefs expressed without reserve and without embarrassment.

The genesis of the book was somewhat unusual, for it began with the photographs. These are by Mr Anthony Blake, and were before Crewe came on the scene (I gather that he took three thousand pictures at each of the 12 restaurants). Of all the arts, photography is the one which means least to me, and of which I am the least knowledgeable judge, but it is not necessary to know which end of a camera is which to realize from this book that Mr Blake is a master photographer. He offers portrait studies of the chefs in action (both in the kitchen and elsewhere), group pictures of the restaurants' brigades, studies of the interior of the restaurants and of the kitchens—the auditorium and the stage, you might say—and, of course, of the food. The succulence of

these photographs, in monochrome and in colour, is so great that you can not only smell them but taste them; prospective readers are warned that they would be well advised to wear a bib, like the one they give you at Barrière, in Tours, if you order the *degrés* à la rage, for the reader will find himself dribbling before a dozen pages are turned.

But as a words man myself, it is to the text that I am chiefly drawn, though it is worth adding that the book is also a sumptuous masterpiece of layout and design, beautiful to look at and handle, on paper of outstanding quality. Yet the text is even more than I have so far suggested; for it is also a serious study, certain to ensure that the subject of *haute cuisine*, which not only records and describes, but also explains. And indeed sets in historical context, for the book begins with an extended essay on the origins of this kind of cooking, and each of the 12 chapters on the 12 master chefs is a masterly study in biography as well as a memorable delineation of an individual (or, more usually, of a family).

Of course, those who know these restaurants, or any of them, from a seat at their tables, will relive the meals they have had as they read this book. In the summer, I ate at six of the 12: chez Vergé at Mougins, chez Outhier at La Napoule, chez Point at Vienne, chez Troisgros at Rouma, chez Bocuse at Collonges, at the *Grand Or*, and chez Chapel at Mionnay. (Chapel said it was an honour to serve any friend of M. Crewe. Odd fellow, Chapel.)

There is little point in my trying to annoy the pigs today by describing the dishes I ate, for the whole of my *daydream* on *Great Chefs of France* will by now have reduced them, I hope, to incoherent rage in their hatred of other people's pleasure. But I must mention a few: the *gâteau de foies gras* at Mougins, for the most incredible marriage of tastes and the lingering *arrête spirit*; the astounding cornucopia of *potatoes* that is showered on diners at the *Grand Or*; the *loup in crouste* at Bocuse, which comes in a pastry case not only shaped

like a fish but with the very scales carved into its skin; the aforesaid *triolet* of Outhier, which persuades a fish that is too often bland to taste more interesting than anything you can imagine; the marinated salmon at Vergé, which demonstrates as clearly as the *omble cheville* *meunière* at Bise what masterpieces can be created from absolute simplicity; the famous *mousse de foie en broche* at La Pyramide, created by Fernand Point, nearly half a century ago, and still made to the standard of perfection he set.

But you do not have to be *Starmagist* at any of these restaurants, or indeed to have eaten even once at any of them, to find *Great Chefs of France* a lasting joy. It is, as I have suggested, shot through with the author's wish to share the experiences he has had with those who have not had them, or indeed who will. Vicarious pleasure? Perhaps; but most of the pleasures of art are vicarious; do we enjoy *Don Quixote* any less, because we have never been to Spain, or *Les Misérables* because we number our conquests at fewer than a thousand and three? And this book by Quentin Grewe and Anthony Blake is a book from which you can learn a vast amount about the world of *haute cuisine* (recipes from each of the restaurants are included, none of them requiring the whole genius of their creators to achieve); a no less ample measure of understanding of the way in which a creative artist goes to work; and above all a feeling of lasting delight in the pleasure, brief but intense, that these great masters of taste provide in their dishes, and which has been so memorably captured in words and pictures. It is a book to savour again and again; I can think of no one, except the pigs, who would not welcome it for Christmas; it will provide a lasting background for readers, who will inevitably become re-readers; and the fact that I should have written it rather than Crewe I have, on careful consideration and solely because of the pleasure I have had in it, decided to forget.

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Oxford 1938: the first 'war' vote

Foreign affairs do not usually impinge much on the minds of the British electorate. Yet 40 years ago today a by-election took place which gripped the nation, despite the fact that not a single domestic issue had been raised in the campaign.

The Oxford by-election of October 27, 1938, was fought on the single issue of appeasement. It still holds a fascination for political observers for reasons that are not difficult to see. Many of those who as young dons or undergraduates were active in the contest have since risen to considerable political prominence and still hotly debate the issues involved. The by-election saw the first ever constituency opinion poll in Britain. Its national significance was enormous: although the government won, the Oxford result is generally taken to be the first of a series of events which brought about the downfall of Neville Chamberlain and the reversal of the policy of appeasement.

When Chamberlain returned from his negotiations with Hitler at Munich and proposed "Peace with Honour" in September, 1938, five by-elections were pending. The government chose to fight Oxford first. It was a safe Conservative seat with a promising candidate in Quintin Hogg, later Lord Hailsham, a young fellow of All Souls College, who had been selected following the death of the sitting member, Captain Bourne. Hogg's Labour opponent was Patrick Gordon Walker, who had just resigned as A. D. Lindsay, the retiring vice-Chancellor, who was a Fabian and had been active in the Workers' Educational Association. At first he told them: "Go away, I can't stand for Parliament. I am the master of Balliol College." After some thought, however, he agreed to stand.

Pressure from the University and City Labour Party forced Gordon Walker to stand down and Lindsay was adopted on October 18, less than 10 days before the poll. Roy Harrod chaired his adoption meeting and Lady Violet Gough Carter and Dr Nathaniel Micklem, president of the Oxford Liberal Association, spoke in his favour. Transport House refused to back Lindsay's candidacy and his sole organizational support came from the Liberals and from enthusiastic volunteers Miss Joan (later Lady) Fulford. The final nine days of the campaign have been described



Quintin Hogg canvassing at Oxford in 1938

Pakenham (now Lord Longford), then both young dons active in the Oxford City Labour Party. They agreed that A. D. Lindsay, the retiring vice-Chancellor, who was a Fabian and had been active in the Workers' Educational Association. At first he told them: "Go away, I can't stand for Parliament. I am the master of Balliol College." After some thought, however, he agreed to stand. Pressure from the University and City Labour Party forced Gordon Walker to stand down and Lindsay was adopted on October 18, less than 10 days before the poll. Roy Harrod chaired his adoption meeting and Lady Violet Gough Carter and Dr Nathaniel Micklem, president of the Oxford Liberal Association, spoke in his favour. Transport House refused to back Lindsay's candidacy and his sole organizational support came from the Liberals and from enthusiastic volunteers Miss Joan (later Lady) Fulford. The final nine days of the campaign have been described

as the most hectic period in Oxford's history since the Saint Scholastica's Day riots in the fourteenth century. Lindsay and Hogg fought a fierce and bitter campaign. Lindsay was spar on as he came out of Oxford Town Hall and his opponents alleged that he had received a telegram of support from Stalin. His supporters retorted that a vote for Hogg was a vote for Hitler, a slogan attributed to J. L. Austin, the moral philosopher. A. J. P. Taylor has commented: "It is the only proposition of his I ever managed to understand." Lindsay received considerable support from undergraduates. Edward Heath, then the Balliol organ scholar, spoke for him in the union and spent the last week of the campaign cycling round Oxford distributing leaflets. Another Conservative supporter was Harold Macmillan, the newly elected MP for Stockton, who came to Oxford to speak for Lindsay. Hogg obtained most of his support from the ordinary

townspeople and from Nonconformist Labour Party. His supporters included Fisher, warden of New College and the principals of Mansfield College. Observation's survey in the constituency of *The Times* in favour of Lindsay: the paper's strong commitment to the appeasement.

In the event, Hogg won the seat for the government majority of just 100 votes. But the result would probably have been different if there had been a better candidate than Lindsay. Although there was a moral integrity and substantial support in the University, Lindsay's impact on working class voters was limited. He found it "harrowing" hands with shop girls. Sir Isaiah Berlin that Lindsay missed out as a philosopher "might have been a great statesman, honest, order and (C moral significance".

Lord Fulford, his weakness of our car that we didn't get it. Party's support became terrified of being it and that people were as to whether we were in fact, Lindsay's car you had to stand up in order to avoid war was no sign of anyone up, but only retreat. Opponents of Hogg agreed that the Oxford which halved the C majority, started Chamberlain bandwag.

Lord Hailsham, he feels that his victory accurate reflection national mood at "Public opinion behind the idea of a stage", he says. "I would have lost the had gone into it in didn't have the capability and we t the national unity I enabled us to sur That unity only came knowledge that we used every chance I think it was very in have peace in 1938, the the breaking space gave us." Ian

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Why we should be interested in Namibia's fate

Why is it, journalists writing about southern Africa and one another, that no one seems particularly interested in Namibia? While newspapers across the world will greedily consume almost any story about Rhodesia or South Africa, news about Namibia tends to be greeted with yawning lack of interest. Yet in the long run what happens in this huge, underpopulated and gloriously scenic territory is of probably greater strategic and economic importance to the West than the fate of Rhodesia after it becomes Zimbabwe—which was why five Western foreign ministers decided to fly thousands of miles to Pretoria earlier this month to try to resolve Namibia's future.

Perhaps part of Namibia's problem is that it has become associated with innumerable United Nations resolutions, which is scarcely designed to provoke popular interest. Nor, for the British public, is there a close association between Namibia and Britain, in Namibia the whites whose future is at stake are of German or South African stock.

One of the problems of writing about Namibia is the sheer complexity of the place. For a start, the territory has two names: Namibia, which is used by black nationalists and the United Nations, and South-West Africa, which is what whites call it.

Then there is the complexity of the people and the multitude

of languages they speak (whites alone speak three languages—Afrikaans, German and English). There are 12 main ethnic groups, including the Ovambo, almost half the 950,000 population, to the Tswana, Bushmen and Kaoko-landers. And although the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) seeks to dismiss ethnic differences as a South African creation, it remains a fact that ethnicity lies at the base of all Namibian politics.

There are more than 40 political parties, virtually all of them ethnically based except for SWAPO (although even SWAPO draws the bulk of its support from the Ovambo). The biggest is SWAPO and probably the smallest is the Christian Democratic Party, a Swakopmund-based group led by a Cape Malay with only a handful of followers.

It was to counterbalance the power of SWAPO that 11 conservative ethnic parties formed themselves into a political grouping known as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). And it was to try to exploit the middle ground between SWAPO and the DTA that another six parties got together to establish the Namibia National Front (NNF).

All the main political organisations have offices in Windhoek's main street, Kaiser Strasse. The most impressive is SWAPO's, in an insurance company building which also houses the Windhoek Club.

By comparison, the DTA's offices, above a bookshop, seem rather modest and do not reflect the vast funds which the party is said to have at its dis-

posal—except for the closed-circuit television which scans every visitor who passes the armour-plated entrance gate. DTA security has been strict since two of the organisation's leaders were assassinated earlier this year, so much so that many of its principals are now carrying firearms.

The DTA has been conducting an American-style electoral campaign distilling out DTA T-shirts, socks, scarves, ties and sun visors. The party has pioneered the concept of the political barbeque (free beer for anyone prepared to sit through two hours of political speech-making) which the NNF and another party, Akon, have since followed. SWAPO tends to turn up its nose at such gimmicks, although many of its supporters can be seen in the streets sporting home-made blue, red and green SWAPO hats and shirts.

To avoid confusion, the main parties have adopted signs or symbols. For SWAPO it is the cleaved fist, black power salute. The DTA has adopted a Churchill-style V-sign and the NNF a thumbs-up sign. Akon's symbol is a black elephant, a somewhat strange choice for a party whose support is almost exclusively white.

Namibia's proliferation of political parties is matched by an almost equal number of religious denominations. Most of the inhabitants are Christians and the churches' role in shaping political and social attitudes is of overwhelming importance.

Seven of the largest churches, headed by the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambokaranga Church, are grouped around a body known as the Christian

Centre, which plays a role similar to the banned Christian Institute in South Africa. Critics accuse these churches of backing SWAPO for the church leaders' wish to express broad support for most of SWAPO's aims, deny such temporal associations.

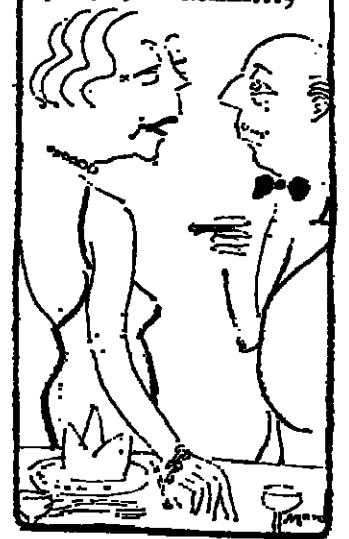
The other group led by the Dutch Reformed Church, and including such denominations as the odd named Latter Rain and Pentecostal Holiness Churches, believes that the church should not trespass in the political arena. They say they do not mind which political party comes to power so long as there is not an "anti-Church, neo-Marxist form of government" in SWAPO.

Presiding over this political, religious and racial pot-pourri is a former Orange Free State judge, Mr Justice Marthinus (nicknamed "Jill") Steyn, who last year was appointed by the South African Government as Administrator-General. Mr Steyn is a man of many smiles and much charm but has developed such a reputation for loquacity that the local press now keep their distance. He also has a habit of making important announcements at cocktail parties, which means that business have to cater for additional journalists and guests carrying notebooks and tape recorders.

Mr Steyn used to rule his territory from a floor of Windhoek's main hotel, the Kalahari Sands. He has now taken over the entire premises of a former hotel which has been expensively refurbished, complete with bullet-proof glass partitions and elaborate security devices.

Windhoek has a very active cultural life for a small town

and is currently offering a programme which includes the ballet *Coppelia*, operas by Mozart and Arne, and David Sorensen's play *Harna*. The local record shops tend to display in their windows German operas and *Hieder* rather than pop music, and many of the streets are named after composers (Wagner, Strauss, Haydn, Brahms, Weber) or German writers and generals (Bismarck, von Moltke, Bülow and Göring).



Another of Windhoek's attractions is that race relations are marginally better than in South

Africa, although it is almost as wide as the gap which central Windhoek's black township of Statutory apartheid abolished by dec means, among other whites may marry two couples have do the removing of the Act has meant a bot town's Coloured s prostitutes.

Many blacks regard moral of discrimination window dressing, which effect on their daily many ways they are the former apartheid ions have been re unwritten laws of and social habit. For a Windhoek discolor was becoming pop blacks introduced a t fee, and is now rare again.

One final attraction hook which cannot be looked is the local paper called the *Observer*. The *Observer* edited by Hanneke de la Motte is a daily paper, *Allgemeine Zeitung* summarily dismissed papers were acquire DTA.

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PRICE CONTROL IS NO ANSWER

The suggestion that the Government ought to secure union operation over wages by enforcing tighter control over prices risks giving us two workable policies instead of one we have at present. The need for Government, employers and unions to accept quite large variations in the size of pay rises has become clearly apparent this week with the decision of the Vauxhall workers. Yet the need to allow for variations of individual circumstances is even greater in the cases which companies charge their goods. Any attempt to apply a rigid ceiling to prices in the same way that the Government hopes to apply the 5 per cent ceiling to wages is bound to fail.

This point, at least, seems to have been recognized by union advocates of the scheme. Other principles of economics have, however, not been raised. In proposing the idea, Mr Moss Evans of the Transport and General Workers' union claimed that although his union ad the power to negotiate pay increases freely with their employers they did not have the power to prevent those employers wiping out the real value of the pay increases through allowing prices to rise.

Mr Evans is quite correct, but he is wrong in thinking that giving unions greater say in the setting of price rises will pro-

vide either him or his members with a magic shield against the consequences of their actions. If unions insist on negotiating large increases in money wages without providing in return equivalent increases in productivity, employers have little option but to pass on this increase in their costs. If they do not, their profits will fall to a level where they are unable to finance necessary investment or they will actually make losses on such a scale that the company is eventually forced out of business and its employees are forced out of work.

The best, and indeed the only, barrier to this process is a Government policy preventing excessive growth of the money supply and ensuring that competition punishes those who seek to mark up prices unreasonably. To seek to use price controls to protect unions from the inflationary consequences of unrealistic wage settlements would provide a positive incitement to irresponsible behaviour.

Mr Evans and some of his colleagues seem to suspect that employers have in some way taken advantage of the public by increasing prices more than is justified by the increase in costs. There is no evidence to support this belief. The economy is recovering, strongly at the moment, a trend which usually leads to a cyclical recovery in profits. This recovery is certainly

not happening as strongly as it usually does at this stage of the cycle. The productivity agreements negotiated with unions do seem, in many cases, to have led to real increases in output per worker. But the increase has often not been sufficient to compensate for the higher wage bills which have resulted from the schemes.

There is a natural temptation for unions to congratulate themselves on their success in holding down company profits by increasing the wages of their own members. Such action leads to increases in living standards in the short term. In the long run they are deeply damaging to the interests of union members, since they prevent the build up of the investment which is necessary for the security of their jobs and their prospects of rising living standards in the future.

One other suggested role which has been put forward for price controls ought also to be ruled out by the Government. This is that the Price Commission could take on the task of enforcing the pay guidelines, blocking price increases if companies had decided not to obey the Government guidelines. Such a policy would be as objectionable as the present system of sanctions which the Government is seeking to use. Companies already suffer too much from the interference of the Price Commission. Their burdens ought not to be added to by giving that body the role of a pay policeman.

BETTER TO STAY WITH THE HOME OFFICE

Although there are certain aspects in which the report on the Independent Broadcasting Authority from the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries has been outdated yesterday, there are two recommendations in particular which remain relevant and important. The first is that the IBA should in future be established by statute without arbitrary limitation of its period of existence. At the moment its life expectancy is determined by the Act which sets a term to the authority's existence unless the Act is renewed. This is similar to the position of the BBC which depends upon the periodic renewal of its Charter.

The two bodies are not, however, performing the same function. The BBC's responsibility is to produce television and radio programmes. It has become such a mammoth organization that the principal task at the top has become one of control rather than creation. None the less, it is in the strictest sense of the word a creative body. The IBA is not. Its task is not to produce programmes itself, but to choose and to supervise the companies which do so.

This distinction means that different constitutional arrangements for the two bodies would not be inappropriate. A regula-

tory agency needs above all the assurance and authority that come to a large extent from the certainty of continuity. It is rather different with an organization that provides the programmes. It certainly needs the security of knowing that its existence will not be in doubt if it continues to do a good job. That is after all what any successful commercial company has, providing it is operating in a free market. If it cannot have this confidence it cannot plan for the future. But it is also reasonable that the programme-makers should be kept on their toes because they are expected to meet certain public interest requirements.

That is the principal justification for the periodic inquiries into the performance and structure of broadcasting. It is the reason why the commercial programme contractors for independent television and radio should not be given indefinite franchises. Whether it follows that a specific term should always be set to the BBC Charter is debatable: there could be periodic audits of its performance without that. But nothing is to be gained by imposing such limits on the IBA. As the select committee says, independent commercial radio and television are here to stay, and the IBA is established as the regulatory authority.

PORTUGAL'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

From a distance there is not much difference visible between Professor Carlos Alberto de Mota Pinto, who was named as Prime Minister of Portugal by President Eanes on Wednesday, and Senhor Alfredo Nobre de Costa, who was named as Prime Minister of Portugal by President Eanes on August 9, sworn in on August 29, overthrown by Parliament on September 14, and has been quickly expediting current affairs (ie. governing the country) ever since. Both men had served inconspicuously in earlier governments. Neither has any current party affiliation nor is regarded as a front-rank politician. Both choices therefore reflect the inability of the political parties to agree on a normal coalition government backed by a parliamentary majority.

It is possible, indeed, that when President Eanes named Senhor Nobre de Costa on August 9 he genuinely thought he was doing what he has in fact now done, that is proposing a non-controversial figure whom the parties—or enough of them—

could without much difficulty agree to support. He had held discussions with the parties first about the sort of man they would like, and he claimed, the identical figure that emerged perfectly fitted. Senhor Nobre de Costa. The parties claimed, however, that this name had never been mentioned to them, and professed to see this choice of a politically unknown figure as a sinister attempt to substitute presidential for parliamentary government. Support came only from the Social Democrats led by Dr Sa Carneiro, who has thinly disguised presidential ambitions of his own, and—in more veiled form—from those in the army who are losing patience with parliamentary shilly-shallying and want a government that governs.

The Nobre de Costa government thus took on a quite different significance from that which the President claimed to have intended. Since its defeat it has been governing with quiet efficiency, not shrinking from implementing controversial laws such as that on the restitution of land to private owners, and main-

taining the strict monetary policy required by the International Monetary Fund. A predominantly right-wing campaign has developed, led by Dr Sa Carneiro, urging the President to confirm Senhor Nobre de Costa in office and if Parliament again rejected him to go to the country in true Gaullist fashion.

The appointment of Dr Mota Pinto, after explicit consultation of the parties, signals the defeat of that campaign. Socialists and Conservatives, who together form a majority in Parliament, have agreed in principle to support him. Dr Sa Carneiro must be doubly displeased, since the new Prime Minister is a former Premier, a colleague of his who left after a row. The new Government will be in all but name a renewal of the Socialist-Conservative coalition that fell apart back in July. Parliamentary government is being given another chance. The whole protracted crisis has really been quite unnecessary, unless perhaps as part of Portugal's education in the workings of democracy.

Anti-Nazi League

From Mr J. Garnel.

Sir, In a letter to *The Times* (September 25), Mr George Mandel appropriately summed up the dilemma for Jews created by the anti-Nazi leadership of the Anti Nazi League, when he stated: "The leaders of the ANL could dispel our doubts if they were to state publicly whether or not they believe that Zionism is fundamentally racist. If the answer is no, many Jews will be reassured. If it is yes, they should explain (not only to us but also to their own supporters) why they are inviting unrepentant racists to join them."

I am able to quote a reply to part of Mr Mandel's question. It was given to me by Peter Hain, who describes himself as the Press Officer of the Anti Nazi League. In November, 1977, I wrote to Hain protesting about an anti-Zionist article of his published in *Free Palestine* (an organ of the Palestine Liberation Organisation). In his reply, dated November 11, Hain declared: "I believe Zionism to be a racist creed."

Dark satanic mills

From Mr Jack Lindsay.

Sir, Mr J. Cryer (October 25) declares that Blake never saw a mill. The fact remains that he consistently used the mill worker as the typical industrial worker of his day. Already in *Poetical Sketches* "Waiting near round the Valley" from the labourers at Mill and Barn (Industry and Agriculture). When he returned from Felpham, he found London fortified to resist invasion, with arms manufactured

day and night in the Tower and various workshops; muskets were needed for 400,000 volunteers. As I cannot hope to fill your page with citations from the *Poetical Sketches*, I give only one summary from *Erasmus*, which brings out clearly enough Blake's vision of industrial England:

"The women at the brick kilns he (Blake) sees as 'women marching or burning waves of Sand in bands of hundreds & of fifties & thousands' struck with 'Lightnings'; mill workers as 'myriad mooping in the stifling vapours' of smoke; miners as 'minstrels' 'shut Up in the solid mountains & in rocks which heaved with their torments'. In 'fiery cities & oases built of burning steel' his sons and daughters are transformed by their slavish labour of war production into beasts and automata, 'dis-humanised men' in 'the forms of tigers & of Lions'. And scaled monsters or armed in iron shell Or shell of brass Or gold." (*The Four Zoas*, VI). This is the blot on the green landscape where once the Jesus of brotherhood walked.

Bringing prisoners to court

From Mr Martin Hodson.

Sir, The continuing industrial action by prison officers affecting various prisons throughout the country has the most far-reaching and serious constitutional implications. Our firm is engaged exclusively in criminal defence work and in a large number of cases since the action began, prisoners have not been produced at the time appointed for their hearing in court, owing to the refusal of prison staff to bring them to court.

In the vast majority of cases the inmate individual is being held in custody on remand prior to trial and is consequently regarded according to English legal principles as an innocent man. Even in cases where the accused has pleaded guilty and is being held on remand awaiting sentence, his rights to be dealt with according to the law are being affected by arbitrary action intended to attract attention to an industrial dispute.

On one recent occasion a highly respected magistrate faced with the non-appearance of yet another remanded man described the situation as "anarchy". The principle is that a person accused of a crime has the right to be heard and to be produced; this rule protects the individual from the very real risk that innocent men will be held by the courts for the enforcement of the law in circumstances which conflict with what we call justice.

We consider that insufficient attention has been directed to the judicial responsibility in the prison officers' dispute. We accept that the right to take industrial action must be preserved but we consider that it must not take precedence over one of the essential civil rights in our constitution.

It would be interesting to learn the thoughts of the Home Office and the prison officers' leaders on this point. Yours faithfully, MARTIN HODSON, Trevor Hamlyn & Co, Solicitors, 38 Great Smith Street, SW1.

An Amnesty appointment

From the Director of Amnesty International, British Section.

Sir, May I burden your readers with another response to Mr Brian Crozier's criticisms of Amnesty International (October 12, 24)? Is Mr Crozier's criticism of Amnesty International like AI should operate a McCarthyite ban on people having belonged to political parties or holding certain political views? This seems to be inherent in his repeated remarks about Professor Derek Roebuck who has been appointed as our new Head of Research.

I think that it is time to submit that Mr Crozier's own reputation for impartiality is somewhat strained in the human rights world, on account of how "heartening" even "liking" he finds the regimes of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. According to our information, these countries taken together hold more than double the number of prisoners of conscience in Cuba—and that takes no account of many thousands of disappeared prisoners of conscience. As he has been a member of AI for 11 years, Mr Crozier has no excuse for ignoring these facts, or our work on behalf of Cuban prisoners which last year included a mission to Havana.

In a last spectacular error, Mr Crozier states that Professor Roebuck has been appointed by the British Section of AI. He is, of course, to join the International Secretariat, which I am honoured to wonder whether the appointment of a Communist to my own staff might not be rather helpful in our work on the Soviet bloc: earlier this year the British Section and myself were accused by the Tass News Agency of being CIA-funded!

Yours faithfully, DAVID SIMPSON, Amnesty International, British Section, 8-14 Southampton Street, WC2.

South African reform

From Professor J. D. Lever.

Sir, In his total condemnation of South African Government policy Mr Levin claims (*The Times*, October 17): "By the age of 1977 every generation should be offered hope of peace and reconciliation had been shut down and almost all of the leaders were either in prison or banned."

This is a misleading statement for the reason that the South African Government has not only made no progress in its efforts to improve racial relationships in that country. Why does Mr Levin not mention the fact that the *Rand Daily Mail* is a nationally distributed English language newspaper with an outspoken and courageous editorial column and a correspondence page open to all shades of opinion? Does he not know, or if he does know, does he not acknowledge that at more than one South African university where communication is through the medium of English, there is a measure of multiraciality? Has he not heard of the continuing efforts of the Anglican Church in South Africa to foster racial integration? Mr Levin is very adept at condemning utterly anything of which he disapproves. But he must be fair enough to acknowledge that although there is much that is wrong in the social and political structure of South Africa, there are indications in that country which are exceedingly liberal in outlook. I wish we could hear much more from those who know South Africa better than Mr Levin, who are courageous and successful in their efforts of increasing number of people of all races in the Republic who are working towards a fairer society in that most beautiful of countries. Yours faithfully, J. D. LEVER, Professor of Anatomy, University College, Cardiff.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lord Boothby on Churchill

From Mr Martin Gilbert.

Sir, Lord Boothby has referred to a "streak of cruelty" in Churchill's character. After sixteen years' research into the contemporary archives and after long talks with hundreds of those who knew Churchill well at all phases of his career, my own conclusion is that one of Churchill's most consistent, and indeed dominant characteristics was his remarkable kindness. He showed this kindness not only to persons, friends and acquaintances, colleagues and political opponents.

Many people who had fallen on hard times were helped by Churchill, and as his biographer I have been able again and again to record these acts of personal kindnesses in successive volumes of his biography and I shall continue to do so.

May I give an example. In 1937 one of Churchill's most outspoken critics, Philip Snowden, died. He and Snowden had clashed repeatedly, and fiercely, over the previous fifteen years, when Snowden was Labour's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Churchill his Conservative opposite number. In May, 1937, Snowden's widow wrote to Churchill, after reading Churchill's obituary of her husband:

I am writing to thank you for your beautiful article on my husband. It is the finest thing which has appeared and bears the brand of sincerity. I am deeply grateful to you, and touched by your kindness beyond the power of adequate expression.

Your generosity to a political opponent marks you for ever in my eyes as the "great gentleman" I have always thought you. Had I been in trouble which I could not control myself, there is none to whom I should have felt I could come with more confidence than I should be gently treated.

Churchill was particularly kind to young people embarking on political careers, and he certainly helped Lord Boothby along his chosen political path. Some months

ago, I showed Lord Boothby a letter which Churchill had written to the Conservative Chief Whip in 1927, seeking to protect Boothby from the party's anger.

"It is no use being intolerant about young men", Churchill had written, "and turning a friend into a lifelong foe. Politics, believe me, is an inclusive and not an exclusive art."

In December, 1928, Lord Boothby himself wrote to Churchill: "I hope on some occasion to be able adequately to express my gratitude for all you have done for me. I have now been with you for over two years, and I have not the slightest doubt that I shall look back on them as by far the happiest years of my political life."

Yours sincerely, MARTIN GILBERT, The Map House, Harcourt Hill, Oxford, October 24.

From Sir John Colville. Sir, Pace, Mr Alastair Forbes, I did not carry on the government of this country in 1953 with the complicity of a handful of Ministers and Press Lords. During the temporary incapacity of Sir Winston, Mr R. A. Butler, as he then was, presided over the Cabinet most efficiently with the powerful assistance of Sir Norman Brook. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN COLVILLE, The Old Rectory, Stratfield Saye, Reading, Berkshire, October 26.

From Mr Spike Milligan. Sir, The Boothby "cruelty" accusations, if ever there was a case of extreme cruelty by Churchill it was his handling of Air Chief Marshal Dowding after the Battle of Britain. Sincerely, SPIKE MILLIGAN, 9 Ormeau Court, W2, October 24.

Governing Ulster

From the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Sir, After just concluding a four-day visit to Ireland, two days in Belfast and two in Dublin, in which I met trade union and civil rights leaders and other representatives of the Irish people's cultural and political organizations, I naturally read with great interest Mr Munro's article in *The Times* (October 25): "Irish unity: the long term answer to stalemate in the North".

I agree with him that there is now a great need for "positive action". It should come from the British Government. Yet Secretary of State Roy Mason, in a statement much talked about in Belfast when I was there, virtually said the British Government could not or would not take any new political initiative. This is unacceptable.

As Hugh Munro says, direct rule cannot go on for ever. The great question is—how to end it? Munro argues "devolution cannot work". In our meetings and discussions in Ireland on behalf of British Communists I took a different view.

Devolution can work if the devolved government is based on proportional representation, has effective economic and fiscal power and the democratic rights of all the citizens of the six counties are, in the political processes, involved, guaranteed by a Northern Ireland Bill of Rights enacted by the Westminster Parliament.

There is no easy way to break the "stalemate" but there is no way

out at all if devolved government and a Bill of Rights is excluded from consideration.

Yours sincerely, GORDON McLENNAN, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain, 16 King Street, WC2, October 25.

From Sir David Bates, FRSE. Sir, In his piece (October 25) Mr Hugh Munro describes the public opinion poll finding that 79 per cent of Catholics and 72 per cent of Protestants accept direct rule as being "stalemate". Surely it, instead, reveals that a remarkable degree of consensus has been reached. This consensus is more persuasive than Mr Munro's curious arguments against direct rule (which he happens to dislike).

After lamenting on how little attention has been paid to the poll, Mr Munro proceeds to urge that "Irish Unity" is the long term answer. Yet the poll shows that only 45 per cent of Catholics and 4 per cent of Protestants wish "a united Ireland outside the United Kingdom". Mr Munro blandly states that Dublin should show that it is open to the idea of institutional links with Britain. He knows very well that no political party in the Republic would risk making this an election issue. He can scarcely think that moving the idea would have much influence in Northern Ireland. Yours faithfully, DAVID R. BATES, 6 Deramore Park, Belfast.

Controlling inflation

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter.

Sir, The answer to Mr Rhodes' question to me in his letter published today (October 25) is simple. Certain essential public services, which anyhow have no relationship to profit or loss, such as the police and the fire service, and the police and armed forces whom he overlooks, must continue to have their rates of pay fixed in relation, and a better relation than at present, to general pay levels.

But the larger, and economically of course much more significant, part of the public sector, including the nationalized industries, should be firmly controlled by cash limits.

European monetary union

From Dr Jeremy Bray, MP for Matherwell and Wishaw (Labour).

Sir, I hope the Cabinet will not divide the Labour Party over the proposed Monetary System, proposed in the last months before an election. The exchange rate and relative costs are now far more important to the economy than they were.

Exports of goods and services are now 35 per cent of GDP, compared with 22 per cent 10 years ago. Exports of goods alone are now equal to around 90 per cent of the contribution of manufacturing industry to GDP (ie its net output), compared with 50 per cent 10 years ago. Over two thirds of our exports go to industrial countries, and over half of these go to the European Community.

With this closeness of integration with the Community, any failure of the exchange rate to reflect relative cost levels in Britain and our competitors has drastic effects on employment and the current balance of payments. A proposal which helps to align exchange rates with relative costs must therefore be welcome. However the EMS proposals with fixed exchange rates do not do this because inflation rates differ. Every-thing depends on the rules for adjusting exchange rates. The basket versus grid arguments are only about short-term monetary intervention, relevant only while cost levels remain within 2 or 3 per cent, that is for only six months if inflation rates differ by 5 per cent. Beyond that central exchange rate adjustments have to be made, together with any other necessary changes.

And if that squeezes employees out of the job, the Labour Authority into Exchequer, while Mr Rhodes regrets it, neither I nor any other impartial student of our affairs would do other than welcome it.

I may add that Mr Rhodes quite plainly does not know what he is talking about when he suggests that people like nurses could or would be hit by monetary measures. And it is interesting to observe that he is quite happy with the state of affairs to which present methods of regulating remuneration have reduced the National Health Service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BOYD-CARPENTER, House of Lords, October 25.

The ideal is for all Community countries to achieve low rates of inflation, and we should neither abandon that objective nor pretend that it has already been achieved. In a letter to *The Times* (July 20), I suggested that, as well as fixed relative central rates, we should also agree a rule for relative speeds of movement of those rates, thus allowing for different rates of inflation and establishing a presumption for relative short-term interest rates.

I put detailed suggestions to the Chancellor on how to design such a rule, taking due account of market behaviour. It is now too late either to incorporate this rule in the negotiations, or even to complete the studies before heads of governments meet in November. But it represents the underlying reality, however much the negotiators may argue otherwise, and it is bound to be followed eventually, consciously or not.

The real options are now either to join the EMS, reckoning to adjust the exchange rate initially once or twice a year according to the spirit of this rule, or to stay outside and try to follow the same exchange rate policy on our own. The choice is largely political. We cannot ignore exchange rates and the EMS proposals on the one hand, or pretend that we can freeze exchange rates by sufficiently drastic monetary, fiscal and incomes policies on the other.

These are not practical options. The Cabinet ought to be able to agree to the choice between the narrower real options. Yours faithfully, JEREMY BRAY, House of Commons.

The Pope and contraception

From Lady Brook.

Sir, Writing as a Protestant, living in a Protestant country with a Catholic minority, I welcome with all my heart a Pope who seeks universal respect of human and religious rights.

I trust this justifies me in hoping that those "rights" extend to woman in her fundamental role of mother—giving her the right to plan her family—to use modern methods of contraception made available by God-given intelligence of mankind—the right to plan without fear of a bachelor priest's criticism or condemnation.

Pope John Paul II says there is still: "Too much physical and moral suffering due to the negligence, selfishness, to the blindness, and harshness of men. The Church for its part wants to contribute to reducing those sufferings, by its peaceful means, cultivating a moral sense with the honest action of Christians and men of goodwill."

Welcome, wonderful words. We pray that down trodden Catholic women living in most countries of this still beautiful world may soon find their lives enriched by a wise and noble leader. Yours sincerely, HELEN BROOK, 31 Acadia Road, NW8, October 24.

From the Reverend A. H. M. Higgs. Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's presence at the inaugural Mass for the new Pope is indeed regarded as a sign of the esteem and honour in which he and the members of his communion are held (ref the General Secretary of the Protestant Reformation Society's letter of October 20).

Many non-Catholic Christians like the look of what we see happening in the post-Vatican II Roman Church; we enjoy the sympathetic and sensitive cooperation in many undertakings with local RC friends; we see a leader of real potential, chosen by God in John Paul II.

However, among Christians, matters of primacy and jurisdiction are not, by dominical command, advanced or claimed (least of all by such men as the present Pope or his predecessor); such entities are accorded to a leader or a body by those who willingly submit themselves out of a common love for God.

As far as Anglicans are concerned the time may not be far off when we can, through our synodical structure, see whether a consensus exists in favour of such primacy once again to the leader of a Church we once called our own.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nicely judged the mood of his Church. Yours faithfully, ALLAN HIGGS, Diocese of Lincoln, The Parsonage, Scampton, Lincoln.

From Canon Eric James

Sir, Is there room in your columns for someone—an Anglican—to say a heartfelt "thank you" to Pope John Paul II (I nearly wrote "our new Pope") for that most moving and memorable inaugural address?

I so agree with your Correspondent, Peter Nichols, about his "pauses and moments of reflection" and his sudden emphasis on a crucial phrase "... I shall never forget how at the very end of that address of many unforgettable moments he managed by a pause and a moment of reflection to convey the inner meaning and significance of his words—printed as a parenthesis: 'And I also appeal to all men—to every man (and with what veneration the Apostle of Christ must utter this word "man")—pray for me. Help me to be able to serve you.'"

Yours sincerely, ERIC JAMES, Canon Missioner of St Albans and Preacher to Grey's Inn, 43 Holwell Hill, St Albans, Hertfordshire.

The Warwick Vase

From Mr C. A. Pearson.

Sir, Richard Ford, in his *Gatherings from Spain*, published in 1849, states on good authority that it was Napoleon's intention, if he had conquered England, to "carry off the Warwick Vase" as his principal trophy.

This fact may be of some interest to those who are at present considering granting a licence for it to be exported. Yours faithfully, CHARLES A. PEARSON, 1 The Copple, Couby Newham, Middlesbrough.

A unisex pronoun

From Prebendary Chad Varah.

Person. I long ago applied my mind to Lady Wootton's difficulty, and saw that the forms he, she; him, her; his, her and his, hers can fairly contribute e.-im.-er and -ers. The best sound to prefix to avoid making existing words would be that of "z" in pleasure—spell "zh", but in many contexts this would be less euphonious than the second best, "f", which in Romance languages tends to be pronounced.

Le may therefore begin at once to popularize the usage let letter requests, and I trust it will give him more satisfaction that the credit for its being published in *The Times* is less than indignation at having the unisex pronouns applied to one who is indisputably a Lady.

Ms. by the way, is pronounced "Miz". Yours neutrally, CHAD VARAH, Chairman, Benefactors International, St Stephen Walbrook, EC4.

From Mr Toby Jessel, MP for

Tickenham (Conservative). Sir, How about "it"? TOBY JESSEL, House of Commons.

FOREIGN REPORT

Ambiguities may turn out to be advantage

Spanish constitution for all

According to Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, law professor and former Spanish Ambassador in London, the Spanish constitutional debate has stirred up and confused all the nation's problems over the course of more than a year.

"Instead of any effort being made to solve them one by one, it has produced a text in the Portuguese style, long and rhetorical", he declared.

It is hardly surprising that Señor Fraga, as the head of Popular Alliance, the party with the fourth largest representation in Parliament, should feel put out about the text which is to be submitted to the Senate and the Congress of Deputies on Tuesday for final approval before being put to the people in a referendum. His party was excluded from representation on the joint parliamentary committee which blended the senatorial and congressional versions of the constitution into a single text.

It is long indeed, consisting of 168 articles and a number of clauses tucked on at the end, mostly as a result of political compromises worked out during the debates. Objectively speaking, it is sometimes long-winded and repetitive, although the watchdog of its language, Senator Camilo José Cela, an academician, might dispute the use of the adjective "rhetorical".

It does not solve some of the

nation's most pressing problems either. But perhaps that is too much to hope for. There is some confusion and ambiguity, the result of the incorporation of words and phrases capable of winning acceptance by the various political parties. But that ambiguity may turn out to be an advantage, allowing for more elastic interpretation.

Señor Fraga is far from being the only politician to express reservations about the draft constitution. Leaders of the various Basque parties are seriously disturbed about what they consider to be a subjugation of the traditional rights of their region to a constitutional framework which was designed for a more limited degree of home rule. The Socialists, who might well be in power after the next general elections, are annoyed about clauses in the constitution which seem to guarantee state aid for private schools, including schools run by religious institutions. Businessmen's associations think the document should include a sharper definition of a free market economy. The trade unions are unhappy for the opposite reason.

"The constitution is opposed to a free market economy", complains Senator Luis Clara, president of the General Confederation of Businessmen of Vizcaya, who objects to provisions which allow for state intervention in the economy and state planning.

"There are important deficiencies in the field of labour and trade unions", in the opinion of Señor Manolo Zaguire of the Independent Socialist Workers' Union. He adds: "In the part about collective bargaining, the term 'trade unions' is not even mentioned." He also objects to constitutional recognition of the lock-out.

In fact, representatives of nearly all the country's political parties and institutions have had at least a few unkind words to say about this document, which is expected to become the supreme law of the land before the end of the year. Yet most of them are pledged to support it when it is put to a popular vote, for they realize that it is the product of a consensus, and you cannot please all of the people all the time.

Senator Antonio Hernández Gil, President of the Cortes, or Parliament, pointed out in a recent television interview that the constitution is not based on a text drawn up by the Government or by any political party, and it does not reflect the political philosophy of any given party. Those are undoubtedly its main virtues, making it a constitution with potential durability, broad enough to encompass most of the range of political thought in Spain today and in the future.

Despite the ample scope of the document, there are points of conflict—so much so that some parties, such as the far right-wing New Force, the Basque separatist sector (made up of a number of small leftist nationalist parties) and the "extraparlimentary" left

(parties to the left of the Spanish Communist Party which did not get enough votes in the last elections to win parliamentary seats), have been threatening to campaign against approval of the constitution in the referendum.

It is almost inconceivable at this point that they will be able to prevent the overwhelming approval, but the danger lies in the creation of marginal groups who may later argue that they owe the constitution no respect because they opposed it from the start.

The main peril in this context is the attitude of the Basques and, particularly that of the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), the most conservative and the biggest of the Basque political movements, but a strongly nationalistic one. (The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) won a slightly larger number of votes in the Basque country than the PNV in the last general elections, but the PNV is still the main party among the Basques, as distinguished from immigrant workers in the region.)

Defeated in their attempts to win constitutional guarantees for the extent of autonomy they want, the PNV leaders have mixed emotions about the constitution, and their doubts can only reinforce clandestine support in the north for secessionist extremists such as the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

In the opinion of not a few Spaniards, the Government party, the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) was mistaken in not yielding to the PNV demands for the exclusion, in

the final analysis, of a single phrase from the constitutional text. That phrase was "within the framework of the constitution" and it referred to the guarantee of traditional rights. The Basque position was that their right to regional home rule antedates the constitution and therefore should not be subjected to it nor lumped together with home rule statutes for other regions.

Nevertheless, the Government had its reasons for bridling the Basques. Tension between the Government and the police forces—largely as a result of separatist terrorism—was close to breaking point as the proposed constitution went through the final legislative stages. Already under political fire from its own right wing, the UCD could ill afford to risk a deep internal split with the possibility of general elections within a matter of months. As for the Government, it could hardly risk further upsetting the conservative military and police establishment with what Spanish rightists would consider an intolerable surrender of the authority of the central Government.

Despite these inhibitions, the principle of decentralization, with considerable authority for regional governments, is enshrined in the constitution, along with the designation of Spain's system as that of a parliamentary monarchy. The latter, surprisingly, was the result of the tacit support of both Señor Santiago Carrillo, leader of the Spanish Communist Party and Señor Felipe González, secretary-general of the PSOE.



A separatist carrying the Basque flag at the head of a march near Pamplona last year.

Señor Carrillo, the soft-spoken Eurocommunist, although still looked upon as a wolf in sheep's clothing by the right, has gained considerable political respectability, to the extent that Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, recently said: "Carrillo's behaviour in the democratic process has been very correct."

The King's powers will be severely limited, not only by the Congress, but also by the King Juan Carlos inherited from Franco and employed with great discretion, but even by contrast with those enjoyed by

Queen Elizabeth. Although the King theoretically names the head of government, he can do so only with the approval of the Lower House. The King can dissolve the Congress, the Senate or both Houses, but only on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The King alone cannot decide to submit a controversial issue to referendum.

Apart from the institutionalization of the "constitutional monarchy" and home rule, probably the most significant provisions are those which establish 18 years as the age of

majority, promise respect human rights and prohibition of trial by jury.

Harry Debs

No longer can war be scapegoat

Egypt's peace worries

For bankrupt Egypt, peace could be fraught with difficulties in the short term, more troublesome than war.

Peace alone will not flower the desert and provide food or essential services for the lower class. Neither will it transmute order from chaos, nor create prosperity out of an exceedingly fragile economy.

Psychologically there is a potential national problem. For 30 years the average Egyptian has associated the privations of his daily life with the restrictions imposed by a wartime economy. His hopes raised by peace could easily be dashed with dire effects on public morale.

"Peace has nothing to do with prosperity", said the economist, Dr. Lotfy Abdal Aziz. "If a state has an economic framework, it cannot be shattered. But in Egypt, we have no frame. The great danger is that without war to explain all evils, there will be no excuse for the Government not to face the facts."

Structurally, the economy remains in a shambles as it moves from controlled socialism to free enterprise. Last year's budget deficit was £1,300m and control of inflation now soaring near an annual 40 per cent. Beyond the grasp of the men who rule this complex nation, with its growing disparity between the upper and lower class.

The challenge for President Anwar Sadat thus never been greater. Domestic problems, long neglected, must finally be faced.

Economic and structural reform, according to experts, is more critically needed than even peace, including politically sensitive austerity

measures. Thirty-five leading commodities, as basic as bread, cooking oil and rice, must have their subsidies removed. According to these sources, subsidies on many essentials have already been reduced gradually in recent months.

To be sure, peace will bring an improvement in the balance of payments by the return of the oilfields in Sinai, which should raise Egypt's overall petroleum output from 600,000 to one million barrels a day. Although this would not be felt by the individual Egyptian, it would increase oil revenues from £315m to £600m to £1,000m a year—critically needed foreign exchange for this nation which exists on grants and aid.

There should also be a commensurate rise in Suez canal revenues which, according to Mr. Mashhur Ahmed Mashhur, chairman of the canal authority, could double their present level of \$500m annually by 1980, when the canal's development is complete.

Beneath the sand dunes and granite mountains of barren Sinai, lie vast deposits of magnesium, natural gases, oil, shale and coal. The Rothschilds are said here to have agreed to underwrite a multi-billion dollar reclamation project to develop the peninsula in exchange for mineral exploitation rights.

But the tangible economic impact of such development is at least 20 years away. During the transition from war to peace there will be no decrease in the potentially ruinous burden to national defence, and at least for the foreseeable future, the annual defence budget of £2,500m is expected to grow.

Acutely concerned with western border, facing a radical regime, and a Soviet encirclement in Horn of Africa, the Egyptian establishment will abruptly demobilize.

When it does, according to Western experts, it will cost dearly. In a year where a junior officer earns £17,50 a week, must be better salaries, pensions and benefits, to provide incentives for a regular time army. The present strength of 500,000 will be reduced gradually to 30 men, a process which a long Western sources, not begin until all aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty are implemented in 1981.

The projected demobilization of 200,000 troops is also worrisome, as placement could cause the labour market, with vast numbers of unemployed and part employed. Government officials are pessimistically predicting that will be used in the Sinai development, or in national vice schemes, no specific programmes have been drafted.

In the final analysis, as in the case of Western Egypt, to realize the fruits of peace, there must be a stable revolution in the country's internal structure. For whether the Government sets its sights on foreign ventures, tourism, or an industrial boom, Egypt's bureaucracy can defeat most noble intent. Contrary to what more than 10 years ago, Mary Anne Wes

Today's lesson is about malt.

Every popular whisky is made from blending pure malt whiskies and less expensive grain whiskies.

The more malt (which costs at least twice as much as grain)—the more character it has. The more distinctive its taste.

Teacher's contains more malt than other popular blends.

No wonder, then, that Teacher's is Britain's favourite.*

End of lesson...time for a test!

Teacher's. In a class of its own.

*NOT Jan. 1978

Food Report

Case of the St Ivel label

The label of a new food product has been changed after it was pointed out in *The Times* that the original wording might be misleading. Errors in distribution, however, have made it possible to buy the product packed under each label in the same town.

The product is St Ivel Gold, which is now being promoted heavily in London after test marketing in the west of England. Its history illustrates the unsatisfactory state of food labelling law in Britain.

Gold has been borrowed from Sweden where it has been sold under the name of Lätt & Lätt, which St Ivel says means Light and Right. It is a spread which the manufacturers claim combines the best characteristics of butter and margarine.

It is one of the most intensively researched and heavily promoted new grocery ventures of recent years in Britain. It has been brought here by Unigate, the largest

dairy company in the country, which has spent more than £2m converting a creamery in Devon for its manufacture.

The company calls it "neither butter nor margarine, but an entirely new food". It contains much more dairy product than margarine, and less saturated fat than butter. It also costs less than butter and can be spread immediately after being taken out of a refrigerator.

It has been introduced because increases in EEC farm prices have pushed up butter prices in Britain. That has cut consumption while stimulating demand for margarine, which contains a high proportion of vegetable oil from outside the EEC.

St Ivel Gold is meant to give the European farmer a chance of cashing in on the rising demand for products with the characteristics and price of margarine. Its main ingredients are soyabean oil, buttermilk and butteroil. Neither buttermilk nor butteroil is the same thing as butter.

When the product was first sold in Britain last year the label read: A Spreading Blend of Buttermilk, Butter and Vegetable Oils.

It was pointed out in *The Times* then that the label might be misleading because it could be taken to indicate that the product contained butter and vegetable oils. In fact it contained no oils, but only buttermilk. That lack of some of the nutrients found in butter.

The company said then that the label was not misleading. After meetings with local enforcement officers who had taken legal advice the company changed its mind. The product now being sold in London and the south-east is described on the label as: A Spreading

Blend of Buttermilk, Butter and Vegetable Oil.

The company still has sacks of labels printed the original wording, but Enforcement officers accepted that they can be as long as their supply is renewed. The old label is used in the west of England and the new in the east. Because of an erroneous error to one supermarket it is possible to find both labels in the same town.

Mr. Graham March, Unigate marketing manager in charge of St Ivel Gold, said that supply of old-style labels was not exhausted until last year. Last year the company denied that the original could be misleading. Mr. March now says, however: "We changed it because of a fear that it might mislead the public."

It would be wrong to a the company of trying to lead its customers. The change of the label was clearly the ambiguity become clear. It is regrettable, however, that misleading labels cannot be changed before reach shop displays. Tons of St Ivel Gold have been sold under the label which enforcement officers in the west could describe as "unsatisfactory". The new system of food labelling is being set up by the Department of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be very different. It will still be possible for a company to sell a misleadingly-labelled product before local enforcement officers order it to be changed.

Hugh Clay



COURT CIRCULAR

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr. I. Dreverman and the Hon. Sarah Nivison.
The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Dreverman, of London, and Sarah, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Glendyne, of Hurdock, Bedfordshire, near Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr. F. J. Baynam and Miss C. A. White.
The engagement is announced between Patrick John, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. de M. Baynam, of Beaufort, Buckinghamshire, and Caroline Anne, elder daughter of the late Mr. C. E. White and of Mrs. J. L. Bowring, of Walmers, Kent.

Mr. C. G. Bolton and Miss J. E. Acatos.
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bolton, of St. Martin's, Westminster, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Acatos, of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Dr. S. P. Hillier and Miss Y. P. Stokoe.
The engagement is announced between Dr. S. P. Hillier, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hillier, of London, and Yvonne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. N. L. Stokoe, of Edinburgh.

Mr. R. P. McLennan and Miss S. A. Berne.
The engagement is announced between Robert Paul, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. K. McLennan, of Melbourne, Australia, and Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McLennan, of London.

Mr. R. H. Rockman and Miss S. A. Berne.
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rockman, of London, and Sally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Berne, of London.

Mr. R. J. Watters and Miss C. A. Hodgson.
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Watters, of London, and Caroline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hodgson, of London.

Field Marshal Sir James Cassels and Mrs. J. K. Dickson.
The marriage took place quietly on Tuesday, October 24, 1978, in the presence of Field Marshal Sir James Cassels and Mrs. Kenneth Dickson.

Mr. E. J. Armstrong-MacDonnell and Miss S. L. Fennell.
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, October 21, at Holy Trinity, Richmond, between Mr. E. J. Armstrong-MacDonnell, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Armstrong-MacDonnell, of West Sussex, and Miss S. L. Fennell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Fennell, of South Australia.

Mr. F. C. Negus and Miss T. R. M. Strickland.
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 21, in Bromley, Kent, between Mr. F. C. Negus, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Negus, of Cambridge, and Miss T. R. M. Strickland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Strickland, of London.

The Queen presents Sovereign's Banner to Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, at Buckingham Palace, 11.45.

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh visit Licensed Victuallers' School, Slough, for 175th anniversary.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Industrial Unit of Tribology, at University of Gloucester, as President, presents prizes at Royal School for Daughters of Officers, at Sandhurst, 11.45.

London Championship Pet Show, Alexandra Palace, 9.6.

Concert: Thomas Arne bicentenary, St. Paul's Cathedral, 8.00.

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Televised award
A Royal Television Society Fellowship has been awarded to Mr. William Fox, aged about 90, an associate of John Logie Baird and former correspondent of *The Times*.

Young composer
The second Menuhin prize for Art was won by Adrian Williams, aged 22, of Croxley Green, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. Yehudi Menuhin will present him with the £250 prize at a concert in London on November 11.

Test appointments
Test appointments include: P. Rhodes, to be British Commissioner to the Republic of Cyprus in succession to Mr. McD. Gordon, who will be replaced by a further diplomatic appointment early next year; Pat Downs, director of petrol, F. W. Woolworth, to be a fine Civil Service Commissioner for three years.

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Roger Fenton's print "Moscow, the domes of churches in the Kremlin", which was sold for £5,200 at Christie's, South Kensington yesterday.

£381,730 jewel sale at Sotheby's

By Huon Mallalieu
Sotheby's held a particularly successful sale of jewels yesterday, ending with only 0.38 per cent of the total value of £381,730, almost half of which was accounted for by two outstanding lots. They were very different in both mood and period.

The first was an elegant pearl-and-diamond necklace, designed as a foundation of honor, which was bought in 1910, and was sold to Seymour at £150,000 (estimate £50,000 to £70,000).

The second was an unmounted, step-cut emerald weighing 7.65 carats, the property of Robert Strickland. According to family tradition it was presented by Elizabeth I to William Strickland, of Boynton-in-the-Wold, Yorkshire, who is credited with the introduction of the domestic turkey into England. It was bought by Wainwright, a London dealer, for £50,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000).

Sotheby's also sold stamps to a total of £125,697, with 2.95 per cent bought in, and silver, which made £24,400, with 5.52 per cent falling to sell.

The market in photographs of

the nineteenth and twentieth centuries continues to flourish, despite the failure of the two important lots in the sale held at Christie's South Kensington yesterday.

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The market in photographs of



Sir Maurice Oldfield (top), who was invested with the insignia of a GCMG by the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and Mr. Richard Golden, who played Mole in "Toad of Toad Hall" who received the insignia of an OBE.

Latest pamphlets
How Cleopatra's Needle finally came to rest

Cleopatra's Needle, by Adrian Ball. Exactly 100 years ago Cleopatra's Needle was erected on the Thames Embankment at Westminster. The rose-plant, granite from which the obelisk was carved had survived centuries on the Egyptian sands, but it soon turned to dark grey in the murky water of the river. The surface became pitted by pollution.

Its transportation from Egypt was remarkable. The iron vessel had to be built on the beach at Alexandria to encase it for the long tow to Britain. There was a gale in the Bay of Biscay and the vessel had to be abandoned, with the loss of the crew of six. A steamer later sighted her (it was first thought to be a wreck of a whale) and she was towed into a Spanish port. The voyage was eventually continued and there was a triumphal journey up the Thames, although a permanent site for the Needle had not then been chosen.

Equally remarkable was the many years of procrastination and official indifference and palimony until the obelisk was finally settled in its present position. Mr. Ball's account will interest tourists and travellers who daily pass the monument, many unaware of its historic and dramatic background.

Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd, 12-14 Hotten Lane, Hotten, Hampshire. 50p (postage 15p).

Life at Castle Fraser 150 Years Ago, by Levison Smylie. Colonel Charles McKenzie-Fraser, colonel of the Ross-shire militia for 56 years and laird of Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire, which he inherited in 1814 from a great

honour of International Computers guests, who were received by Sir Limited's Ten Years of Achievement, President, and Mrs. V. Reilly-Collins, included, the Turkish Ambassador, Sir Bernard, and Lady Bowker.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The London branch of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors held their annual dinner at Middle Temple Hall yesterday. The President, Sir Bernard, and Lady Bowker, were among the guests.

London Export Corporation Ltd
The chairman, Mr. Jack Perry, and directors of London Export Corporation Ltd gave a dinner party on Tuesday in honour of the study mission of the Research Institute of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Trade now visiting London. The mission, and all the members of the mission, also Mr. and Mrs. Liu Ching-sheng, Commercial Counselor, and Mr. and Mrs. Ting-yi, Cultural Counselor, and other members of the Chinese commercial delegation resident in London were present. Among the guests were leading industrialists and representatives of banks, trading organizations and research bodies.

Service dinners
Royal Naval College
A Trafalgar Night dinner was held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, yesterday. Commander P. D. Deller, president of the association, was the principal guest. The principal guest was Professor M. E. Howard, Chichele Professor of the History of War, All Souls College, Oxford.

4th Indian Division
The annual reunion dinner of the 4th Indian Division (1939-1947) Officers' Association was held at the Naval and Military Club yesterday. Colonel C. A. H. M. Noble, chairman, presided, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Worley was a guest of the association.

Anglo-Turkish Society
The Anglo-Turkish Society held a twenty-fifth anniversary dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night. The

Company of Old Vic fails in plea for aid

By Our Theatre Reporter
The Prospect Theatre Company's appeals for extra funds to help pay for its performances at the Old Vic Theatre in London, have been rejected by the Arts Council. It said yesterday that it could not provide a subsidy for another London-based drama company.

The council accepted that the decision might force the Prospect company to leave the Old Vic, but said it would be heavily criticized if it gave such activities in London support when the regions were starved.

Prospect has been a touring company for most of the past decade and when it moved to the Old Vic, more than 10 years ago, it was told by the council that it could not expect extra subsidy. The company took the gamble, hoping that success would bring the support.

The council has reaffirmed its policy of subsidizing only local touring companies. But Mr. Roy Shaw, the council's secretary-general, said that the grant for touring this year was nearly a half more than last year's and it was hoped to increase that again next year, which would help support the company's London headquarters.

Mr. Toby Robertson, artistic director of Prospect, criticized the decision yesterday. The metropolitan base was vitally important in maintaining and improving the quality of the touring productions, he said.

The council has also decided to change its policy for small-scale opera touring. Because of more touring, the council has decided to end its support for groups that consist of a few singers with piano accompaniment.

As a result, London-based groups, Opera Players Ltd, London Opera Singers and Intimate Opera, will no longer receive grants from the council. They are getting £21,000 in the current year.

Opera for All, which has been touring on a similar basis, is being upgraded; instead of just a pianist, there will be an orchestra of about 28 musicians. The group will not receive a grant so it will make shorter tours in future, but the council hopes that that will provide greater quality.

Mr. Shaw denied yesterday that the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, was defying the council over its proposal that its grant for company should receive more prominent billing.

Thames heritage trust on the launching pad
By a Staff Reporter
A meeting at the House of Commons yesterday, in the handsome Harcourt Room overlooking the Thames, was sufficiently successful to ensure the launching soon of a Thames heritage trust to raise money for projects to improve the environment of the river. The first project of the trust is expected to be a Thames heritage centre to house exhibitions, pictures, models and an aquarium of Thames fish.

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OBITUARY MR DENNIS DOBSON

Original and adventurous publisher

N. B. writes:
Mr. Dennis Dobson, the publisher, died on October 24. He was 59. His death has taken from the publishing trade, and from a far wider host of friends, a character of great charm, unexpected strength and legendary eccentricity.

He was born in Solihull on June 19, 1919. His father, who had a prosperous paper-converting business, sent him to Shrewsbury, whence he

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous da

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FINLAND

a Special Report on regional development

Fund's help is for the fittest

by Michael Frenchman



One of the most dynamic men behind regionalization policy is Mr. Esko Ollila, a lawyer and former savings bank man from Lappeenranta, the 35-year-old chairman of Kera, the regional development fund. Mr. Ollila epitomizes the new generation of young businessmen who are facing up to the realities and problems of a small country which is so much at the mercy of outside economic influences.

Kera was started in 1971 as a special credit financing organization to help small and medium-sized companies in the country's four main development areas. The whole question of aid for development areas is a much debated topic. Critics of Kera and the Government's regionalization policy in general claim that agencies such as Kera are merely helping some companies to solve their own problems of over-employment by shifting from one area to another, leaving part of the workforce behind, and starting up again in a development area.

Mr. Ollila hotly disputes these critics and says that since its inception Kera has created more than 40,000 new jobs which include 4,500 jobs with firms coming from outside the development areas. "These firms are definitely not leaving unemployment behind them by moving," Mr. Ollila asserts.

Innovation and creativity are the main aims of Kera and it does not exist to help lame ducks in industry. Mr. Ollila says: "We are helping the best companies, the viable ones, and rejecting the bad ones: this is the heart of our concern. We help the fittest and those who help themselves. We are not some kind of social welfare organization."

Kera receives about 1,500 applications for funding but this year the number is expected to be at least 25 per cent higher, although the amount of capital being lent is the same. Every application goes through a rigorous evaluation. Kera has its headquarters in Kuopio, which is in the second development zone, and there are six regional offices throughout the development areas. Of the 110 employees approximately 80 per cent are business graduates with an average age of 33 years. Mr. Ollila lays great emphasis on the skill of his staff and their ability to spot the winners.

"Our success is largely due to the fact that we have an extremely well qualified and dedicated band of young people working for us," he says. They are not just theorists—they must have had practice in business and be businessmen.

The emphasis in Kera's philosophy is on profit which Mr. Ollila describes as having been "a dirty word in many Finnish companies". He adds: "In the long term it is only the profitable companies that will survive and not every company is worth saving." Of the 1,700 companies that have received assistance from Kera only about 100 have failed, and credit losses have amounted to 2.2 per cent of the total amount of 1,200m Fmk granted in the past seven years.

Great emphasis is laid on local involvement and the areas in which Kera has been most active and successful are those where there has been local response. Involvement with municipal organizations and local businessmen looking for opportunities is the kind of environment in which Kera plans to thrive. As Mr. Ollila likes to put it: "We respond to requests."

In spite of the general economic difficulties facing Finland in 1977 Kera exceeded forecasts for creating new jobs which reached a total of 4,700 and there was still a surplus of funds for distribution in some zones. According to the latest annual report (1977) small and medium-sized firms, which are the main concern of Kera, had come through the recession better than the larger companies. This does not mean that these companies had not had problems—profitability had generally deteriorated and in some cases indebtedness had become "alarmingly high".

continued on next page

Legislation aims to eliminate disparities

by Donald Fields

An apocryphal story recounts the Finnish Parliament's first discussion on regional development. Members were asked to state which localities required outside financial assistance. Eventually the Speaker terminated the tedious debate: "There can surely be no more speeches to come—we have, after all, heard the name of every place in Finland."

The result was that four fifths of Finland are covered by development areas—higher than the British, lower than the French, proportion. Three out of seven Finns inhabit this land, which is larger than the entire United Kingdom.

Regional consciousness is manifested in countless forms

from culinary traditions to student unions—is accentuated by the fact that most town-dwellers are only one or two generations removed from their rural roots. Character differences between the unadorned capitalists of Ostrobothnia and the easy-going yokels of Savo, the shrewd farmers of Satakunta and the stick peddlars of Karelia, reinforce the image of a sombre West pitted against a jovial East, an image spiced with an "us-and-them" relationship towards the capital, Helsinki.

Remoteness adds an extra dimension: however admirable the domestic air service linking a score of towns, large tracts remain scarcely able to fend for themselves. Economic disparities are illustrated in various ways. In

terms of gnp, Helsinki is 27 per cent richer than north Karelia 20 per cent poorer than the national average. Against a rate for the country of 6.8 per cent, unemployment in northern and eastern labour exchange districts in September told a familiar tale: 14 per cent for Kajaani, 12 per cent for Rovaniemi, and 10 per cent for Joensuu, Kuopio, and Oulu. The full extent of the problem can be gauged only by recalling the postwar net emigration to Sweden of 280,000 Finns.

Comprehensive regional policies were slow to emerge. Paradoxically the Finnish Rural Party—whose demagogues precipitated an electoral landslide in 1970—may have jerked politicians of more responsible pedigree into action with its champion-

ing of the "forgotten people".

Government-inspired instruments of regional policy date from 1953, when ad hoc industrial subsidies were extended to northern Finland. The first all-embracing legislation was introduced between 1966 and 1969, and the present framework, incorporating start-up and investment subsidies, is three years old.

The types of assistance rendered are diverse: interest subsidies, tax relief, freight subsidies, industrial estates partly financed by the state, and vocational training. Indicating the emphasis on employment, the Ministry of Regional Development at Oulu reckoned that one fifth of the extra costs incurred through their northern situation were covered by state subsidies. The Fmk30.6m devoted to this purpose in 1977 were applied on a sliding scale from 5 per cent over 266 kilometres to 46 per cent at 1,600km, with separate allowances for exports shipped through harbours in the development zones.

However, it is the Regional Development Fund (Kera), inaugurated in 1971, which most decisively grants support to the north and east—above all through loans for small and medium-sized enterprises. Kera operates in two zones designated in law with the overall objective of "balanced development throughout the country".

Zone I, out of which a special support area has been carved, offers higher start-up and investment incentives than Zone II, but the exact rate is somewhat subject to official discretion. Some areas in the south are also receiving support. So far Kera has channelled more than Fmk1,200m in loans, creating almost 40,000 new jobs.

Regional policy stirs strong emotions. On September 28 the two leading government parties, the Social Democrats and the Centre, patched up their latest squabble on the matter. Strong in the urban south, the Social Democrats believe regional support "should be granted to ensure balanced development of employment nationwide" and visualize concentrations at certain points.

The Centre, still primarily agrarian, has crusaded for regional development, and its programme calls for more support for labour-intensive industry. In the words of its secretary, Mr. Mikko Immonen, the Centre is "prepared to acknowledge that parts of the south are comparable to development areas".

The new compromise formula specifies measures for assessing the overall consequences to employment of relocating industry. The Social Democratic Prime Minister, Mr. Kalevi Sorsa, wants Kera's activities extended to the whole country, which begs the question how "regional" development would then be.

By contrast, Kera's managing-director, Mr. Esko Ollila, refreshingly unblinkered despite Centrist affiliations, believes the area enjoying regional assistance should be shrunk.

Mr. Juhani Ristimäki, a director of the Confederation of Finnish Industries, recalls that his organization pinpointed the importance of airports, standard tram-trailing, and universities, in spreading industrial investment as early as 1965. Firmly opposed to a system of coercion, the confederation is wholeheartedly behind a regional policy which does not prevent investment outside the development zones.

Mr. Ristimäki observes: "We foresee that decision-making will move out of Helsinki, and we've established a pattern of provincial liaison officers to participate changes in the intermediary administration structure."

Much controversy has been aroused by allegations of large-scale movements from the south to the development areas. Some Social Democrats speak of 17 firms moving; the Centre party stops at three. The industrial confederation's figure is 11—mainly in clothing and printing—with just 1,500 people affected. The confederation believes inter-zonal boundaries are necessary, provided more flexibility is introduced.

The dangers of a black-and-white dichotomy between "developing" and "developed" Finland are emphasized by Professor Vilho Niittama of Turku University, who believes that boundaries should be scrapped because many seemingly weak districts contain crisis pockets.

many investments made by large firms in the development areas would have been made in any case.

The Central Chamber of Commerce is broadly satisfied with the existing framework, but points to the dangers of firms being tempted into areas which lack durable basic services, the need to support retail trade in the form of mobile shops in remote hamlets, and the way freight subsidies discriminate against road in favour of rail haulage.

Coordination of regional development in an all-Nordic framework—especially in the "Nordkalott" area where Finland, Sweden and Norway converge—is a task which working committee devoid of teeth. At a Nordic Council seminar last June, Mr. Pierre Mathijssen, director-general of the European Communities' Department of Regional Policies, drew a contrast between the Nordic emphasis on industrial development and the quality of life, and the EEC's highlighting of the tertiary sector and income levels. Whereas the EEC believed in a global approach, the district was the Nordic starting-point.

One institution which can help to inject life into the regions is the Nordic Investment Bank. Located in Helsinki, the bank is empowered to promote ventures of benefit to two or more Nordic countries. So far the bank has financed, singly or in collaboration with Kera, five projects in Finland's development areas—including a power grid, a chipboard-glue factory and a cash-register plant—all within its non-regional criteria.

While most of the credit has gone to Kera, other organizations within Finland have been catalytic for change in the provinces, even though they offer uniform terms throughout the country. Mr. Pertti Tuomala, managing director, reckons that one-third of the Industrialization Fund of Finland's commitments in recent years has gone to the developing areas—exceeding the share of people employed there.

The commercial banks' interest is embodied in the

Industrial Bank of Finland, which lent Fmk1,823m last year. Its managing director, Mr. Raimo Ilaskivi, believes the share pumped into the development areas is a "rather high percentage" and sounds a warning note: "The political sector is trying to obtain greater influence on investment decisions through the boards it installs in Kera and Iora."

Iora is a separate government investment fund operating under the Post Office Bank. Left-wing politicians are eager to enlarge the machinery of state-controlled investment, with hazy implications for existing institutions.

Reinforcing the framework of banks, funds and regional legislation, the Ministry of Labour has established a location advice bureau, which sets its task in the light of overall use of manpower.

In human terms, geographical differences are seen as a contrast between rural areas and the quality of life, and the EEC's highlighting of the tertiary sector and income levels. Whereas the EEC believed in a global approach, the district was the Nordic starting-point.

For many young emigrants Finland's towns are staging-posts along the journey from village or farm to the material temptations and mental woes of Stockholm. Permanent migration to southern Finland—once awash with situations vacant—almost dried up as the recession intensified in 1976.

Dr. Altti Majava, of the Ministry of Labour, notes that prevailing economic conditions in Finland are conducive to emigration on a mass scale, and that "if a new boom develops in Sweden... emigration is likely to resume substantial proportions—unless ways and means are found to alleviate the pressure".

Given that Sweden always precedes Finland in the business cycle, an unfavourable upturn in Western Europe could set the Finns moving westward again—though Sweden's failure to put its

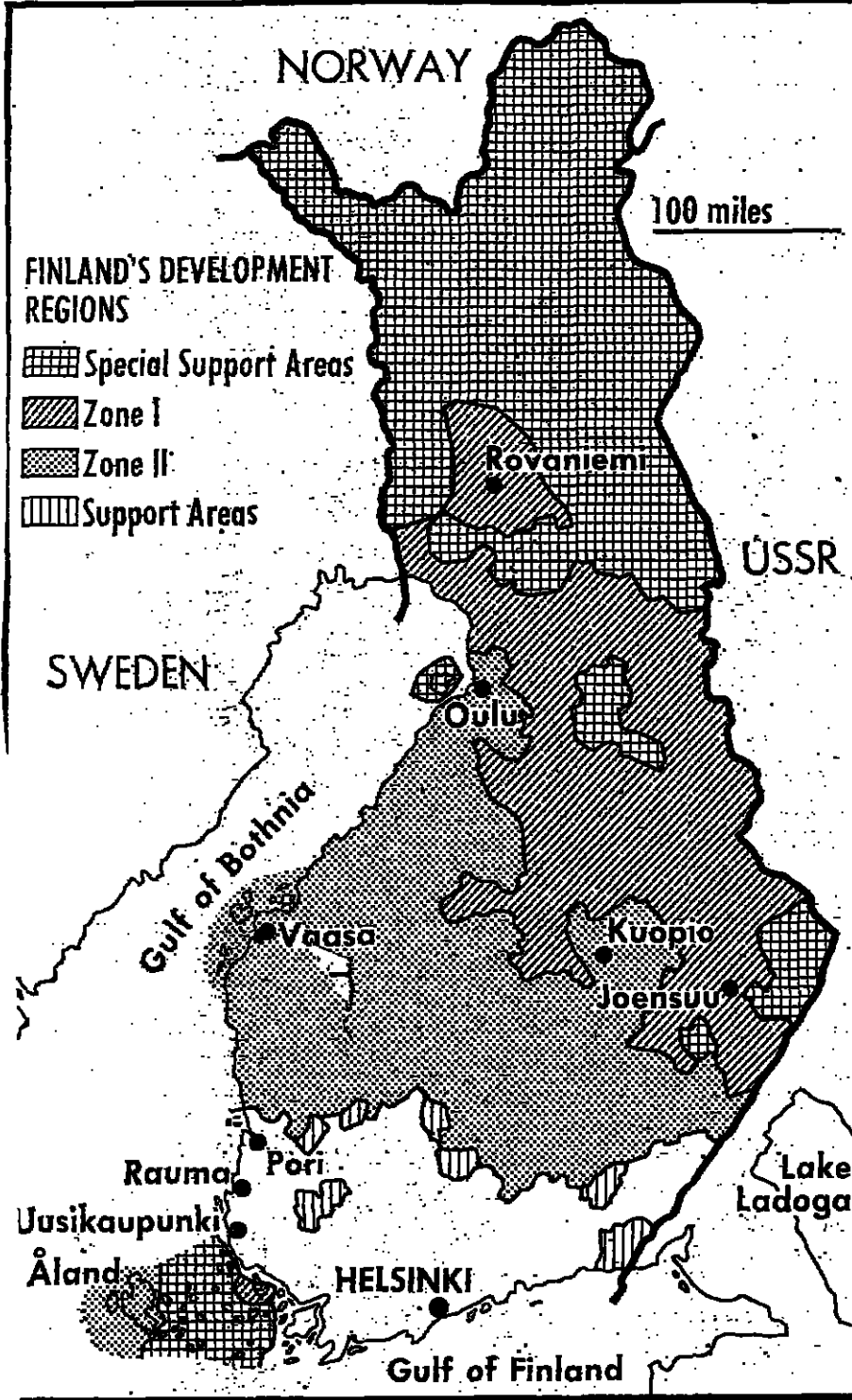
economic house in order could blunt the demand for immigrant workers, even the Finns coming through the free Nordic labour market.

Since high unemployment came to Finland in 1975, disparities between jobless percentages in the south and the development areas have been reduced, and in absolute numbers the scourge is most severe in the "developed" Tampere area. This underlines the fact that regional questions cannot be dissociated from the dual challenge of industrial restructuring and trimmed economic expectations, or from the vigorous labour shake-up in progress throughout Finland.

The contention that the largely unchecked population movements of the 1960s led to an irreconcilable conflict between industrial and social priorities, notably a housing shortage, is largely moribund, but the scars of the upheavals can be seen. A study by Mr. Pekka Huuhtanen shows that more than half a sample of young workers who moved to the south said they would not have opted for the locality they were living in, given a choice. Movers who started at the bottom of the social ladder tended to remain there. Amenities for steady, worthwhile human contact were absent.

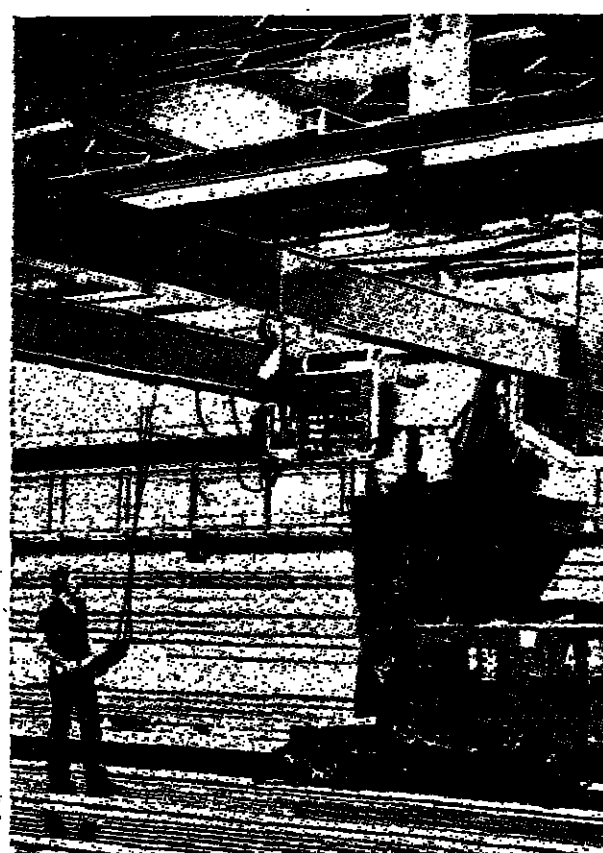
Since those who stay put are generally less vital and imaginative, migration brings far more vanquished than victors in its wake. As elsewhere, the energy of an entire younger generation is being wasted in this vicious circle.

The tragedy to which despair can lead when allowed to feed upon itself was demonstrated at Kitiä, Lappeenranta, the winter before last when several youngsters, believing they would never get a job, took their own lives. But suicide and revolution are overwhelmingly rejected, so the only appropriate philosophy may have been expressed by a young man at Nurmes, North Karelia, last summer: "We must believe that life goes on, whatever the weather."



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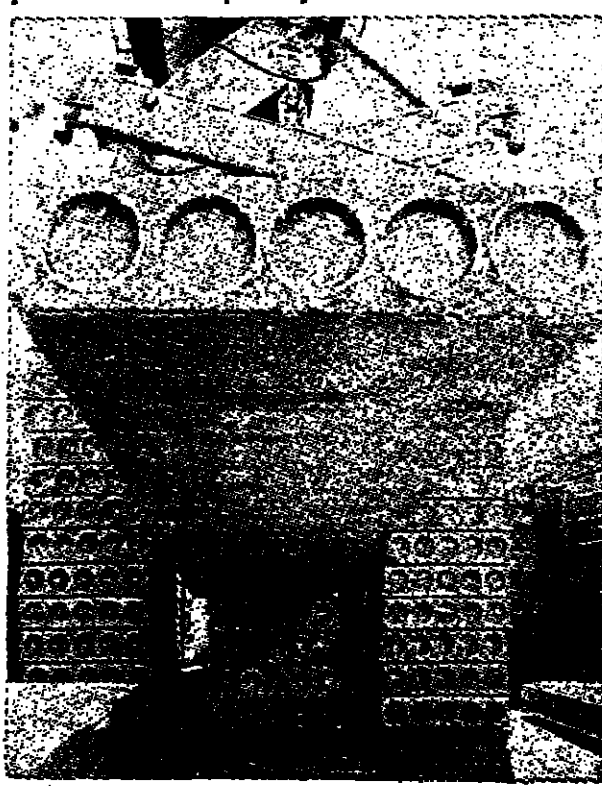
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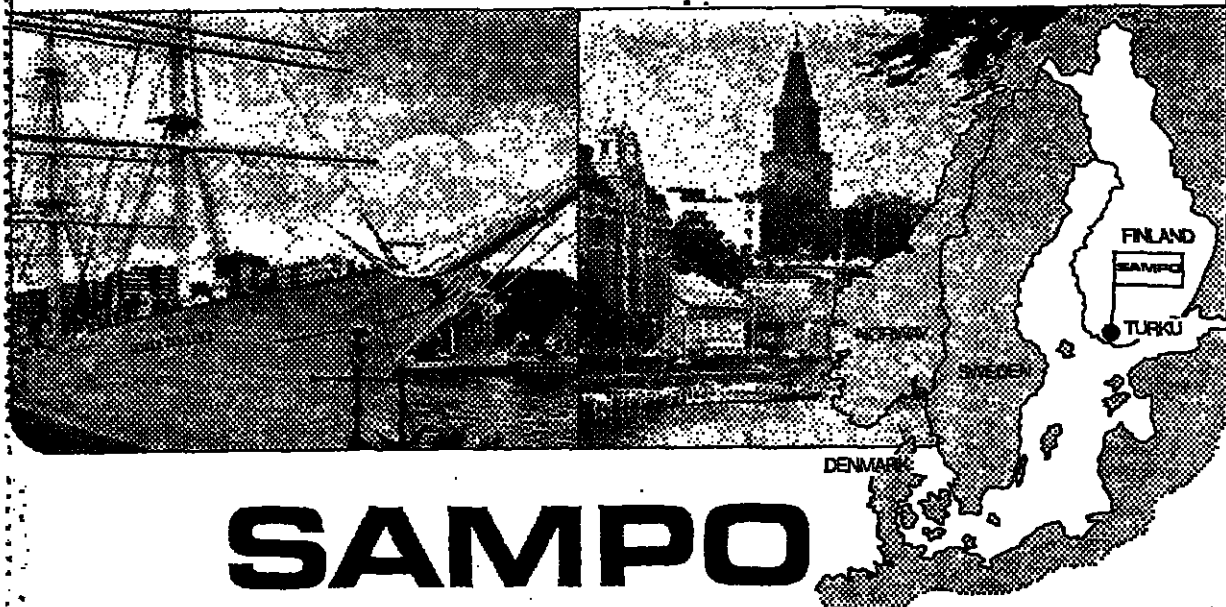
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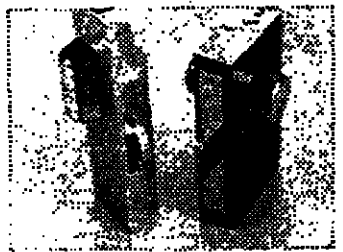
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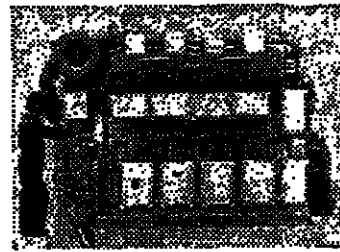
Equally good examples are the much smaller products, like this Arabia porcelain and the Nuutajärvi glass ware. Ever-developing working examples of practical design, they are perhaps the best known of Wärtsilä products throughout the world.



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Government plans more power for the provinces

by Olli Kivinen

Reorganizing local government by delegating powers from the strongly centralized state administration to the provinces has been under discussion for a hundred years. But recently pressure for more decentralization has increased so much that important reform plans have been completed and await approval.

Every significant decision in the provinces is decided now by Helsinki. The suggestion for elected provincial councils is politically controversial because of fears that yet another group of bureaucrats will be created. Provinces away from the industrialized south feel that they must be given stronger powers to run their own affairs and to make decisions which will improve local economies. The state of the national economy has given added impetus to the plans for reforming decentralization.

Middle level administration is a jumble of overlapping organizations. The provincial administration headed by a governor handles general administration. There are many other district level administrative bodies which are responsible directly to the central Government, and which are independent of the provincial administration. In addition some municipalities handle jointly things like hospital administration which are too big for a single municipality.

Provincial administrations control the police, criminal prosecutions, taxation, planning and education matters while state district authorities deal with roads, defence, post, industrial development, employment and justice.

Inevitably this leads to difficulties and inefficiencies because of lack of liaison between authorities. According to present plans the provincial administration will have democratic control in the form of elected councils by 1984. These councils will control the provincial government, which will be given wider powers by delegating decision-making from the central Government and placing district authorities under the province's administration.

According to the planning committee's report it is hoped to do all this without new taxation, increased bureaucracy and limiting municipal self-government. Finland's governors, with the exception of one, support the provincial administration reform. One of the most passionate supporters is Mr

Asko Oinas, Governor of Lapland. He says that provincial administration reform is a "must" because it is the only way to unite provincial forces and improve their position.

Both provinces and central Government are agreed that decision-making must be decentralized. A start was made two years ago when some social and health affairs were delegated to the provinces. If this is to be a pattern for future events, democratic controls must be established.

The second point is that demands made by the provinces are often destructive because the provinces are big plans and then ask others to execute them. It is vital that provincial administrations take financial responsibility for their own plans.

Thirdly, there is a total lack of coordination. The central administration, provincial administration and the municipalities all work separately. No one knows what is going on.

Helsinki does not know local needs, Mr Oinas believes. Provinces should be allowed to handle their own affairs, particularly economic development, so that

unemployment can be tackled. At the moment provinces have no power to determine their own economic policies.

Mr Oinas also dismisses fears of increased bureaucracy. "There is no need for new civil servants," he says. "On the contrary, when you take all the civil servants who now work in overlapping duties, you have more than enough manpower of the province."

"As to the danger of self-government, I really cannot understand the problem because we have a local government law and it will not be changed. If the provincial government becomes strong, it is better that it decides its own affairs rather than leaving it to the ignorant bureaucrats in far-away Helsinki."

Among the opponents of the planned reform councils is Mr Kaarlo Pitsinki, Governor of Uusimaa, which contains Helsinki and is Finland's most populous province. He claims that the provincial assembly would increase bureaucracy and taxes. Another disadvantage he sees is that the decision-making process would be slowed down.

Uusimaa's council would have 101 members. Experience shows that all assemblies create at least an equal number of new civil servants. If you think of the whole country this will be expensive.

Furthermore, the members would most likely be the already overworked MPs, most of whom are also members in their municipal councils. Here in Uusimaa, Helsinki would be overwhelmingly represented, and this would not help other parts of the province.

"Provincial assemblies and other reform plans could naturally be implemented, but the result would not be a more advanced democracy," Mr Pitsinki says.

In effect the provincial assemblies would take over part of the power from municipal councils and leave the central Government unaffected. He added: "Provincial assemblies must by necessity rise above the local councils in all politically important questions. This process will take the electors even further away from decision-makers, and this cannot be called democratic."

Provincial assemblies cannot get much power from the state administration. This is because the Government and especially the Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, leader of the Social

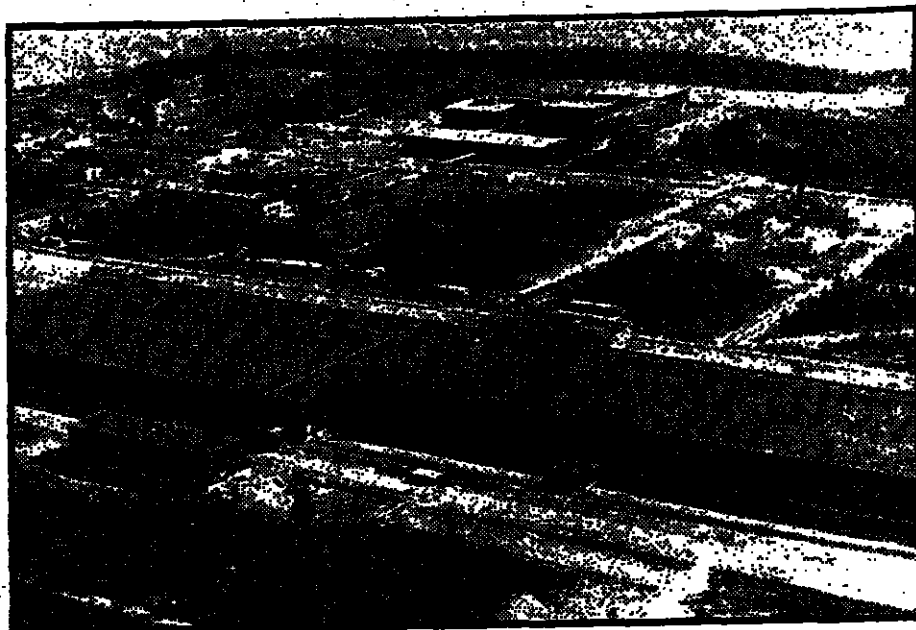
Democratic Party, have emphasized that central government must be given powers to control all development in all importers from banks to Mr Pitsinki feels that its decision-making. Consequently the level assemblies would come mere "di clubs".

"There are two facts which must be remembered: the central government is a slow mover because parliament-like organization is slower than a

question of respect would become vague if a civil servant mistake the response easy to establish. I you ever heard of a tee being found for something?"

Most of the decision-making of the new administration, which would be done by unofficial, several municipalities is no need to create representative body. Mr Pitsinki says.

Arctic steel success



According to Mr Rautimo, director of stainless steel division, the plans became known, after a private meeting with an outcry from around Tornio was classified as a Sp. port Zone for development.

"In effect the L saying to us, 'we electric power, the and the labour, so you come here Rautimo said. Oris company was going to mine the Tornio area, then several hundred Pori.

Being a state Outokumpu was considerable pressure as far as the Tornio area, then several hundred Pori.

Fund's help is for the fittest

continued from previous page

Because of the Government's desire for Kera to increase its funding because of declining employment in the country, as a whole where unemployment is now about 8 per cent with more than 10 per cent in some areas, particularly on the eastern frontier of the south-west coast, there has been a steady addition of funds. These have gone up from 196m Fmk in 1976 to 300m Fmk for this year. Applications during 1977 totalled 530m Fmk. Approximately one third of the applications are rejected after an initial evaluation and of those remaining another 50 are turned down after further scrutiny.

One of the main problems which is causing concern is the distribution of aid which is now based on geographical regions. The country is divided into four zones: Special Support Areas (most of the north including Lapland and the archipelago in the south-west); Zone I stretching diagonally across the north-eastern part of the country but including the Rovaniemi area of Lapland; Zone II, the centre belt from the west coast narrowing in the east at the frontier with the Soviet Union; and the fourth division, Special Support Areas, which consist of individual pockets in the south.

The variation in inter-zonal funding has been uneven, particularly in Zones I and II where there has been a steady fall in approved applications for aid because of the lack of feasible small ventures compared with the ones financed in the larger and more central Zone II. In 1977 33 per cent of the 4,688 jobs created were in Zone I and the Special Support Areas which also took 39 per cent of the financing.

Because of the disparity in distributing funds and the unevenness of new job creation, government politicians have been debating whether the main guidelines for regional aid should be changed.

Mr Jorma Rantala, the Minister for Trade and Industry, who is also on Kera's supervisory board, said that he was concerned at the movement of factories from Zone I to Zone II and he felt that the zonal system was too rigid.

"In our planning for the 1980s we have to consider the question of continuing with the zones or else perhaps creating development centres," the minister said. It was difficult to combine the mixture of regional and industrial structure policy. Many of the problems were in the south and south-west of the country and around Helsinki itself.

These areas by and large did not qualify as high priority areas under Kera's present divisions. But it was the towns in these areas which often had mono-economies, the old industrialized towns and boroughs dependent on shipbuilding or wood processing, which were having the most serious difficulties. Somehow the Government had to prepare a policy which could bring support to these towns by increasing investment and productivity.

Mr Ollila also believes that some changes are needed in Kera's role which up to now has been a fairly easy one as far as granting loans was concerned. What was needed were ideas and innovations. "We have been working with the hardware, if you like," Mr Ollila said. "In future we have to look at more of the software side. We have been gaining experience in this all the time but we must do still more."

Outokumpu's new stainless steel works (above) at Tornio in the Arctic circle on the border with Sweden is an example of controversial regional development. The company is state-controlled and employs more than 10,000 people. It is the largest mining and metal producer in the country and has achieved worldwide recognition because of its technical ability in producing flash smelting systems and other metallurgical processes.

In 1966 the company began a ferro-chrome mining operation at Tornio and in 1971 feasibility studies for opening a new stainless steel manufacturing plant somewhere in the country were started. Originally it was planned to build the steel plant at Pori on the west coast where the company already had its copper and nickel processing plants as well as its metallurgical research centre.

Today the company employs about 1,0 at the Tornio plant. In 1977 the company introduced a working system past two months. output will reach 100,000 tons. Mr Rautimo said, despite the extra costs and the fact that the Tornio plant would not be a self-sufficient labour among the project had a 10 per cent of the factors were local people. "In the light of I suppose with Mr Rautimo said, decision was take we were not very at the time."

Michael F.

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Population movement brings social change

by Donald Fields

Since the sixteenth century migration has been institutionalized in the Finnish lifestyle. The search for pastures new has had colourful consequences; in America Finns have been both the sternest defenders of free enterprise and the backbone of the tiny Communist Party. It is fair to surmise that Sweden would be considerably less prosperous if the conscientious but maligned Finnish community returned home.

Inside Finland the enormous social transformation of the past generation is expressed in impersonal figures. Between 1950 and 1975 the urban population grew from 1,302,000 to 2,780,000. The number of the country plummeted from 2,727,000 to 1,941,000.

During the same period the share of the workforce in farming and forestry dropped from 41 per cent to 15 per cent, against increases from 29 per cent to 36 per cent for industry and construction, and from 30 per cent to 49 per cent for services. In 1969 for the first time more people lived in towns than in the country.

How much this reversal may be credited to regional development policies is open to doubt; experts are confused over cause-and-effect relationships. Furthermore, the slight drift back to the land is generated primarily by commuters seeking fresh air and larger houses.

The human picture is typical of the fringe of the EEC. The population is being selectively sifted with the young and vital on the move, the old and ailing staying put. In some districts 20 to 30 per cent of people of working age are drawing incapacity pensions.

Distortions in the sex ratio develop as teenage girls leave for the towns, while the boys, waiting to do their national service, stay on. In some areas men outnumber women three to one; the concomitant tensions have been suggested as a factor in the perennial wave of springtime suicides.

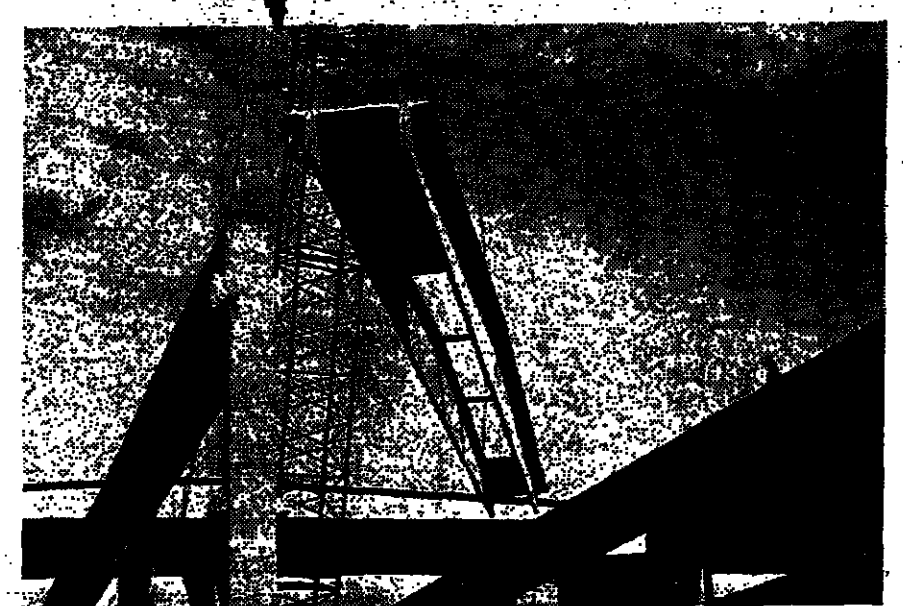
Untaxed unemployment benefit is considerable and health insurance covers everybody. Local authorities are eager to assist those who fall through holes in the state's social net. But we still do not know what longer-term frustrations the recession will create. It is a bad sign to see young people with so much time on their hands.

Towards the Soviet border, where the adventurous traveller stumbles upon ghost hamlets and dilapidated farmsteads, and in Lapland, where distance, and climate add their relentless roll, the problem becomes extreme.

In one study Professor Uno Varjo of Oulu University takes regional policy-makers to task for applying models used in densely populated countries, transplanting discordant urban forms of livelihood to the countryside, and overlooking the needs of the farming community. In northern Finland, Professor Varjo observes, farmers live from day to day, under the threat that their harvest may fail before the onset of autumn.



Passengers disembark from the Åland ferry, and (centre) a quiet backwater of these islands. Right: the market-place in Kuopio.



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Of mink and money

Finland is the world's largest producer of mink and fox pelts after the Soviet Union and last season earned more than 6.27m Fmk of foreign currency from the fur sales at Copenhagen. Ninety-five per cent of the fur breeding farms are situated in development areas, mainly in the Vassara region on the west coast, and many of them have been started with financing provided by Kera, the regional development funding agency.

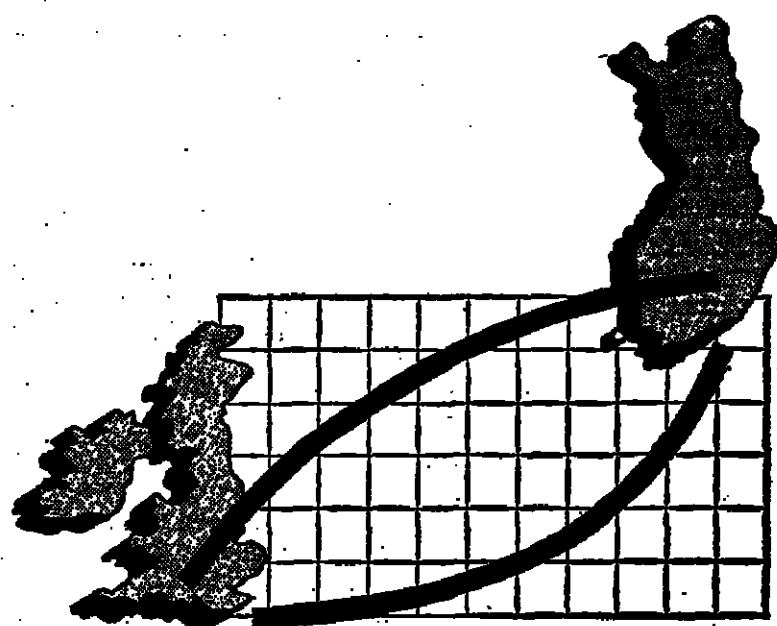
There are about 3,500 mink and fox farms in Ostrobothnia, where mink farming to a certain extent has been carried on for the past 30 years. Fox farming, on the other hand, has been in existence only for 10 years. One of the biggest farms produces 350,000 mink pelts and 25,000 fox pelts a year.

Mr. Kaj Eklund, of Finnish Fur Sales, Finland's cooperative sales marketing organization which has just moved into its new administrative and warehousing complex on the outskirts of Helsinki, speaks about the remarkable growth of the industry which now employs about 20,000 people, 50 per cent directly involved in breeding and the remainder in packaging and processing the pelts. He said that in 1963 the Finns were very small producers but by 1968 they were producing 1,800,000 mink pelts and 150,000 fox pelts a year.

Ten years later the figures had gone up to 3,400,000 mink and 650,000 blue fox pelts. In addition about 15,000 racoon pelts were now being produced. Total sales from mink during the 1977-78 season amounted to 306m Fmk and from fox, 153m Fmk. Ninety-nine per cent of all pelts were exported.

The average size of a mink breeding farm is about 700 breeding animals based on the ratio of one male to four females. This produces about 2,500 pelts a season and the females remain productive for about four years. About half of the fur breeders earn some of their livelihood from fishing or farming. It costs about 60 Fmk to feed a mink until it is killed at the age of six months. Foxes cost approximately 120 Fmk. Normally about 70 pelts are needed for a good quality mink coat but many are made with as few as 28 to 35.

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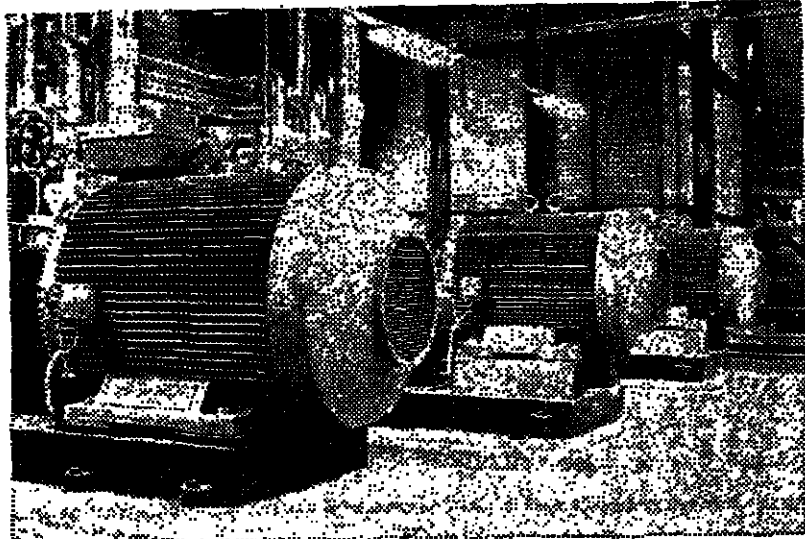


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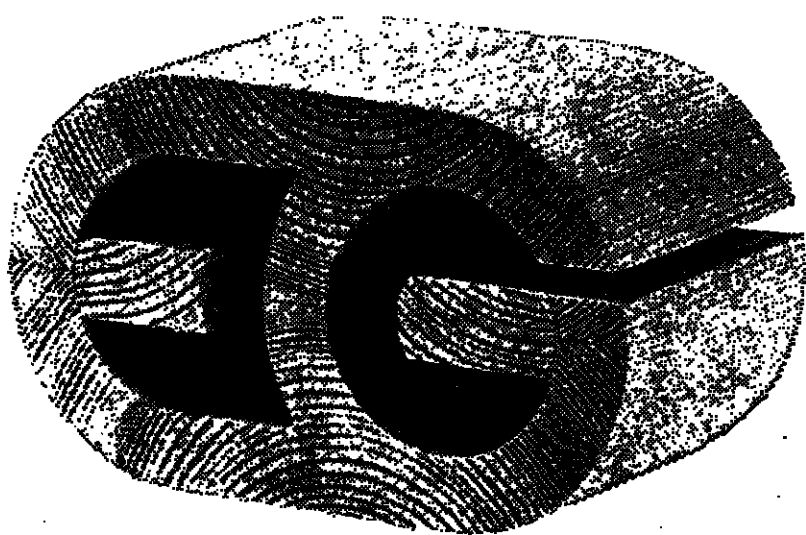
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On these two pages Donald Fields and Olli Kivinen look at the latest policy and industrial developments in the three main regional zones

Capitalizing on enterprise where it is too cold for mink

Failure to attract new industries to the "superzones" has forced the authorities to change their policies, and they no longer attempt to create artificial industrial centres in the remote areas of Lapland.

The superzones are the special support areas within the "first zone", which includes all hard-core unemployment areas. In Lapland this means most of the province and all the rural areas.

The need to develop Lapland is urgent, as this huge but sparsely populated province—200,000 inhabitants in an area twice the size of Wales—lost 10 per cent of its population between the Second World War, when it was destroyed by the Germans, and the late 1960s. The lure of rich Sweden is felt most strongly in Lapland, which has an open frontier with Sweden of about 250 miles.

Despite this steady emigration, unemployment is rising. There are rural municipalities with 25 per cent unemployment. The development incentives have worked rather well in Rovaniemi and other centres of the province, but the rural areas have been left more or less unaffected except for tourism.

The main problems are still there: distances are long, the climate is harsh, human resources are too scarce and capital does not want to go north.

The authorities have adopted a new policy to encourage local enterprises and industries which are naturally suited to Lapland. This new approach has been tried out for only about a year, and the results have not yet clear.

The authorities now encourage such activities as fur farming, car repairs, fishing and wooden furniture-making on a small scale. Fur farming is a typical example of new industrial activity, which has done much to vitalize the

coastal area of west-central Finland, the Swedish-speaking Bothnia, around the town of Vaasa. Finland has become the world's biggest exporter of furs, and people in the regional development food, Kera, now want to start large-scale fur farming in Lapland.

Lapland is too cold for mink, but it is ideal for the silver fox. Fur farming is a good example of the ways Kera must operate, says Mr Eino Petäjäniemi, who is in charge of Kera's activities in Lapland. "It is not enough to give money to buy the 2,000 breeding foxes needed at the first stage. We must create all the backing facilities", he says.

That means bringing in experts from Bothnia, vocational training and especially arranging the feed for the fox farms. Special feed, which is mixed fish and slaughterhouse offal, accounts for 80 per cent of a fur farmer's expenses.

So at least three central feed stations must be established in Lapland. From

these the farmers can buy their feed at a price which is much lower than if the farmers were to mix the feed individually. Feed stations are essential for large-scale fur farming. Lapland has one advantage in that most of the fish needed in the fur farms is trucked down from northernmost Norway, and Lapland is nearer than Bothnia.

Good back-up facilities also enable the future farmers to use locally caught fish. Development plans include much better use of fishing potential, and this involves using on fur farms those kinds of small fish which are not used for human consumption. Planners are also looking across the frontiers to see if cooperation can be found in Sweden.

Mr Petäjäniemi emphasizes that local municipal authorities are in a crucial position in all areas of development. The best examples of areas which have really been able to develop with the help of new programmes—such as Kemijärvi, Pello and Posio—all have energetic municipal

leaders, who have been able to activate people to take advantage of the available possibilities.

Perhaps the best example is Kemijärvi, a small town east of Rovaniemi. A television component factory, Salcomp, is already operational, and a medicine factory is under construction.

Not everyone in Lapland is happy with the present support systems. Mr Lauri Marttinen is a second-generation industrialist who heads two companies. One of them produces the traditional Finnish knives, *punkka*, and the other heavy transport machinery. Mr Marttinen complains that the support systems have created a class of entrepreneurs whose main activity is to use them to their own advantage and who thus make life difficult for others.

"I have here in Rovaniemi a direct competitor who undercuts my prices with Government support. That firm copies my models almost one to one and makes it difficult to maintain full employment. This is crazy, as a job in my place brings

money to society and jobs cost money to society," Mr Marttinen says. "It is really shocking how servants can make the port system work in ways."

One activity which has received development aid is the traditional reindeer herding practised in the Laplands. Reindeer is the best means of production in extreme conditions. It is indeed the only means of survival there.

The number of reindeer more than 200,000 and deer is the most important source of income in Lapland. At the same time, reindeer meat has not, even been very successful as the price has fallen as a delicacy.

Lapps complain that they do not get the same way as their counterparts in Sweden or Norway, and this makes reindeer meat uncompetitive in export markets.



An annual gathering in Lapland, where government aid has failed to stop the exodus of the unemployed.

Development zones cut across cultural divides

Development zones in Finland have been shaped to accord with the investment criteria applied by the Kera regional development fund.

Cutting across administrative boundaries and encompassing sharply contrasting natural and cultural landscapes, they lack uniformity and obvious focal points. They are far from being true geographical regions.

Zone I covers 665,000 people—reduced to 470,000 when the special support areas of Lapland, Kainuu, Karelia, and the Turku archipelago are omitted. It is more dependent on dairy-farming than any other part of Finland. Secondary industry, giving work to a bare 30 per cent of the active population, is most visible in wood-processing, an industry unable to create much employment. Smaller enterprises tend to find services a more lucrative outlet than manufacturing.

The industrial estate has failed to gather the momentum expected, and because of limited orders the two companies now operating there—the subsidiary of a Swedish supplier of metal parts for shipbuilding and construction, and a cooperative wholesale producer of stainless steel dairy tanks—have far more room than they need. The manager says he is pleased with the adaptability of local labour, and the way in which the local authority's vocational training programmes dovetail with factory-run courses.

On the road towards Kajaani, Lapland appears more prosperous than Zone I. Since we're not subject to the whims of one big company a bankruptcy does

not cause enormous ructions", says Mr Matti Saarela, the town's manager. "And we have no subcontractors vulnerable to decisions taken elsewhere."

By a quirk of the Saimaa lake system small barges can reach Iisalmi, which was the fourth largest port in the land. The town, which is astride the north-south railway and trunk road, has defied migratory pressures to raise its population from 18,741 in 1950 to 22,000 today. The population of the surrounding Viis-Sevo economic district has dwindled from 73,000 to 51,000, with a further loss of 7,000 likely by 1985.

Although absorbing some of the rural exodus, Iisalmi finds it hard to provide jobs for women, and believes investment by a clothing company could improve the position.

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Big companies feel at home in Ostrobothnia

maintaining 1,400,000 people, a triangle called Development Zone II has its base in the flatlands of Ostrobothnia, its apex in the Uusimaa hills of North Uusimaa. Ports like Oulu and Åre have long-established engineering and food-processing factories, while inland centres such as Kuopio and Jyväskylä pleasantly combine commercial, industrial and intellectual functions. The range of projects financed by the Kera Fund reflects the heterogeneity of the area. Working in the technical faculty of the University of Jyväskylä, the Kajani and Nokia companies have led the growth of electronics, including measuring instruments and cash registers. In Ostrobothnia, cultural and handicraft divisions have cradled shoe-making furniture factories at Jyväskylä, milk farms at Alahärmä, and greenhouses at Närpes.

At Mäntymäki, in central Finland, an industrial estate is springing up without publicity: the light metals and sports equipment factories exploit the abundance of good factory sites. The technological skills reshaped in Jyväskylä near Jyväskylä, near Mikkeli, now fermenting with special rage methods for spring testables, has attracted nature and book-printing factories.

Large companies usually at home in zone II, since 1976, have switched their headquarters to Vaasa, leaving surrounding villages into its production of

generators, marine engines and electrical machines. Sahlberg, a household name for tin cans, has concentrated its operations on Jyväskylä.

Some of the towns in this zone have become so viable, even in recession, that the possibility of withdrawing from the regional support structure is being mooted. Kuopio is a case in point. Only 30 minutes' flying time from Helsinki, this is a town which many Finns would choose to live in if they could.

Nationwide economic problems mean that there are 1,500 fewer jobs for Kuopians than was once predicted. Curbbacks have been enforced in the housing programme, but the Government's fourth recovery package should accelerate expansion of the university and health centres.

State assistance is keeping 300 teenagers off the dole. According to Mr Reijo Huhtanen, planning officer: "In some respects the slow-down is healthy considering the rapid growth pressures which Kuopio has had."

Large reserves of woman labour are tapped by the Pirena and Taro clothing factories. Pirena's managing director, Mr Veijo Koponen, recalls that his firm pre-

viously employed 350 people in each diverse trades as paint, car interiors, cutlery and electrical products. But a sign of local tenacity is a young widow's insistence on reviving a sub-contracting furniture workshop, not used

since her husband's death.



A woman goes shopping in the port and industrial town of Oulu on Finland's west coast.

buyers to Kuopio, Pirena attacks the export markets which contribute 50 per cent of its turnover through fashion fairs rather than sales representatives and agents.

Contrasting with the vibrant state of medium-sized *hauke couture* is the Kuopio industrial estate, a municipally backed venture.

The impact of development policies is visible at Heinola, the most southerly industrial site of Zone II. Since 1970, it has brought a 2 per cent average annual growth of population—well above the national norm—to a total of 16,000. With services, the authorities are concerned that Heinola's and Kitee—the Karelian end

of Zone II. Mr Reijo Riikonen, a manager, says the writing-off of depreciations permitted in development legislation was decisive in allowing Plan-Sell to take off from pure consultancy to actual production.

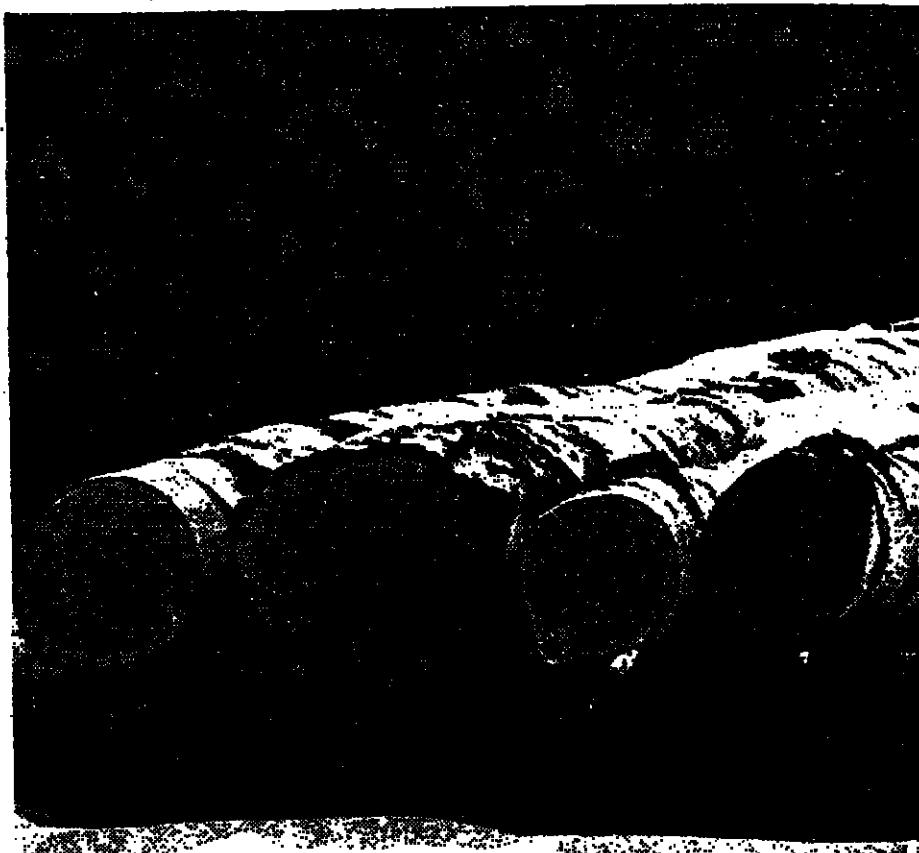
A supply of good metalworkers, a goods railway, and a district thick with sawmills were other factors. Most of the output goes to Russia, with exports tapering off towards the end of the five-year trade agreement.

Seas for Saab cars are just one example of new manufacture in villages around Heinola, a district in Mikkeli province, an appendage of Zone II. It seems clear that if this area were in Häme, outside the regional development orbit, it would be a backwater.

In the wider perspective, industry's share of the labour force in an area corresponding roughly to Zone II rose from 16 per cent in 1960 to 24 per cent in 1975. While the entire working population declined by 8 per cent, industry took on 35 per cent more employees. About 10,000 new industrial jobs have been made available since 1970, and the return on investment is no lower than in the south.

As Mr Markku Kääriäinen, of the Confederation of Finnish Industries, observes: "It is no longer a disaster to set up shop in a development area."

D.F.



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Metals and Technical Know-How from Finland



Polarit stainless steel coils at Outokumpu's Tornio Works.



Copper tubes at Outokumpu's Pori Works.

Outokumpu produces non-ferrous metals such as copper, zinc, nickel and cobalt; in addition to stainless steel and ferrochrome. With an annual turnover of about £200 m., the Company is one of the ten largest in Finland and accounts for about 10% of the Finnish metal industry's total exports. Outokumpu has been processing copper into semi-finished products for nearly 40 years.

The company's latest achievement is the opening of the world's northernmost stainless steel works close to the Arctic Circle. In 1977, the United Kingdom and the United States were

Outokumpu's biggest customers. The most important items exported to the U.K. are copper semi-finished products, zinc, nickel, cobalt and stainless steel. Outokumpu exports technical know-how connected with every stage of the processing chain and all the metals it manufactures. Outokumpu is represented in the United Kingdom by its subsidiary, Reynolds European (London) Limited.

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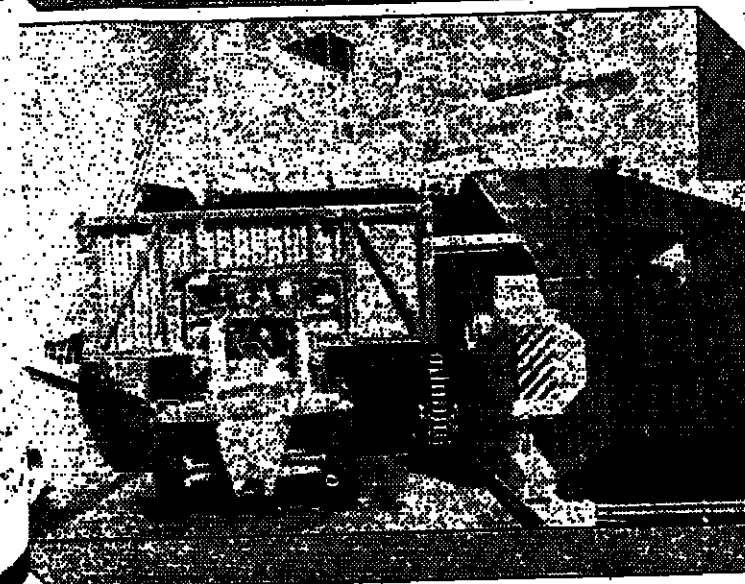
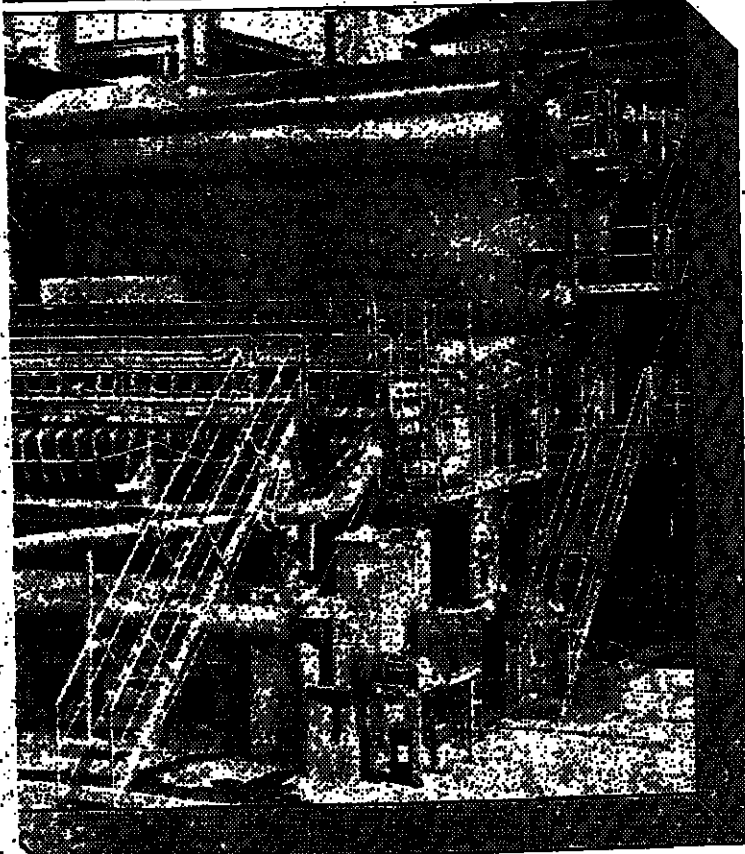
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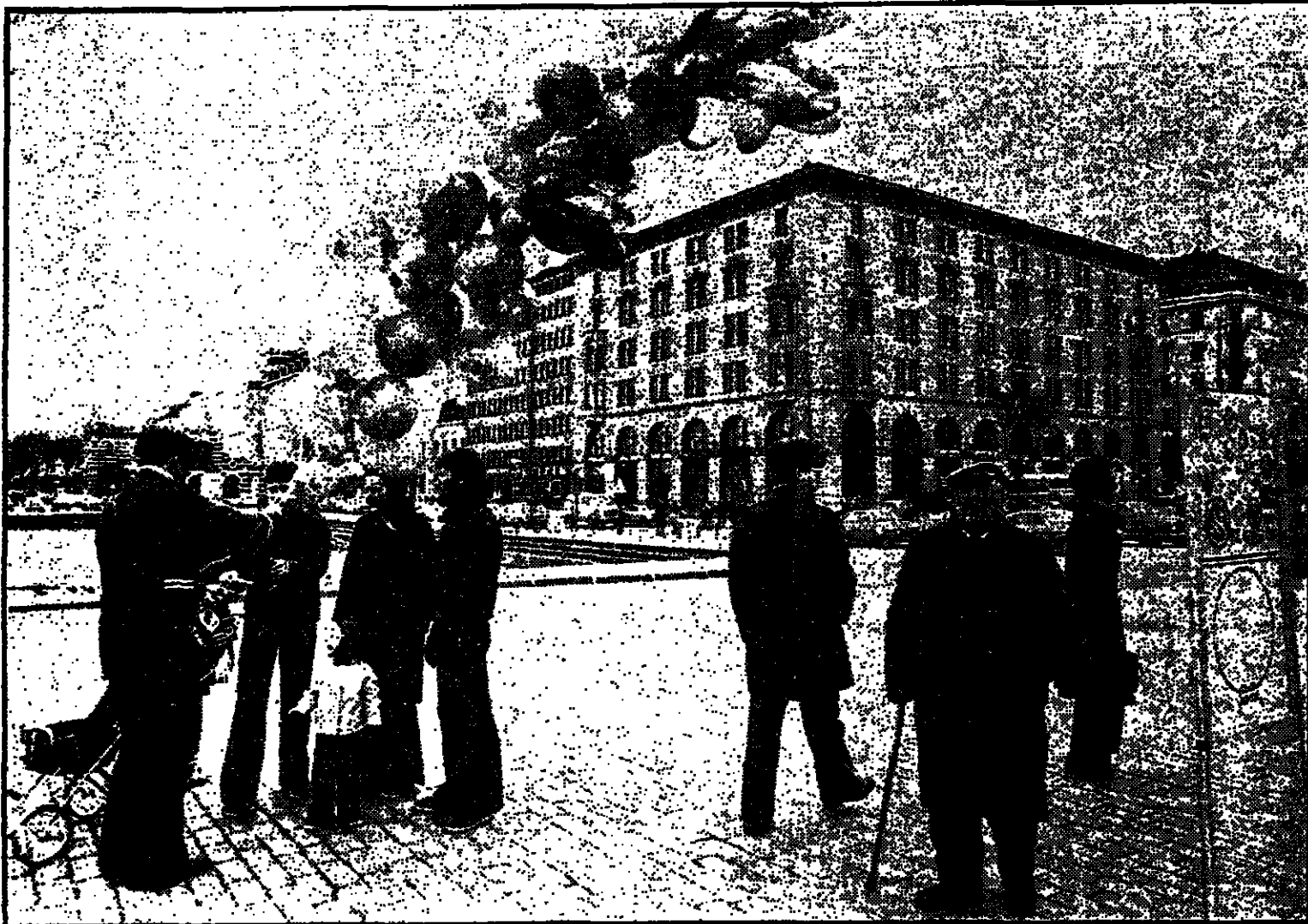
One of the areas most severely affected by depression and migration is the Åland Islands and the islands east of them which form the main part of the south-west Finnish archipelago. These islands stretch almost across the Baltic between mainland Finland and Sweden. Those nearest the Finnish side have been worst affected. There, in what has been declared a "special support area", the population has fallen by about one third since 1960 to 6,700. The population of Åland itself has, on the other hand, increased by 3,000 to just over 20,000 as a result of immigration from the poorer and declining surrounding islands.

Mr Esko Ollila, the managing director of Kera, the Regional development Fund, has expressed concern at the future of the islands, where the main source of income has been from sporadic agriculture and fishing. Today more income is being derived from tourism, which is increasing rapidly. During 1976 Kera loans amounted to a little more than 4m Fmk, which was distributed among nine projects in the islands but created only 33 new jobs. Starting and training grants totalled 6m Fmk in the same year but were reduced to 4m Fmk in 1977. Much more money has been sent by the Government to provide roads, elaborate ferry services, new jetties, telephones, and electricity outlets. Modern supermarkets are gradually replacing the old village shops—largely for the benefit of the tourists who mainly come from Sweden—during the short summer.

The picture shows old boat houses at the village of Kokar, which is famous for its fishing tradition.



There are six main industrial centres in the country, mainly in the south and south-west. On this and the next two pages we examine the problems facing industry in some of these areas



Sunday morning in Helsinki's Market Square.

Helsinki faces dilemma of changing business world

by Donald Fields

"A healthy breeze has blown our sails, but now we have entered the choppy seas of unemployment, inadequate elbow room, and cost pressures." The nautical imagery employed by Mr. Jarkko Tönnönen, chief of the City of Helsinki Planning and Economy Department, is not misplaced, since Finland's capital revolves round a port handling six million tonnes of cargo a year, and endless islands and head-

lands which challenge the ingenuity of traffic planners.

But Helsinki's industrial future will be resolved on shore. Encompassing 263 sq km of water but only 185 of land, Helsinki is a baffling jigsaw puzzle for any business seeking the horizontal space demanded by much modern technology. The riddle is further complicated by the annual net emigration of 5,000 which has depleted the population from its 1970 peak of 524,000.

Main beneficiaries of the exodus have been the adjacent municipalities of Espoo and Vantaa—mixtures of ribbon settlement, dormitory towns and rural refuge. Various prognoses suggest that, for all its administrative supremacy, Helsinki will suffer a manpower loss of 4,000 to 17,000 between 1976 and 1985, while the rest of the metropolitan region enjoys a gain of 36,000.

Whether business itself initiated the drift or fol-

lowed the whims of commuters on the lookout for fairly cheap housing excites a constant chicken-and-egg debate. The undeniable fact is that the railway north of the city boundary is now lined with establishments producing steel plates, tractors, lifts and other metal goods, all on the run from Helsinki. The presses of Sanoma Oy, Finland's only real news-paper empire, Fazer's chocolate factory, and massive warehouses owned by two retail chains epitomize the

great trek from a congested capital to the upstart Vantaa. Within the 40-mile radius covered by the Helsinki Chamber of Commerce, outlying local authorities have cashed in on the search for sites large enough to accommodate airy shopfloors and new machinery. Telephones and sugar are prominent among the manufactures, and at Vihuri an industrial estate with a score of small factories has sprung spontaneously, without special financial arrangements.

Surprisingly, Helsinki employs no industrial promotion officer. More glaringly, the competing authorities in the metropolitan region are jealously reluctant to co-ordinate their local policies. The prospect of a rational Greater Helsinki Council is receding ever farther.

Obligated to work within narrow confines, Helsinki city has just completed a draft long-term plan which outlines its pros and cons as an industrial magnet. Outstanding drawbacks include a shortage of sites and housing, a distorted employment structure top heavy with tertiary jobs, shortage of revenue for civic services caused by the departure of rate-payers, and the pressure created by having 100,000 commuters (a third of the workforce) cross the city boundaries daily. Advantages are the abundance of skilled labour and services, excellent transport connections and a large, wealthy market.

The plan envisages a five-pronged objective: safeguards to encourage business and industry, shorter distances between work and home, retention of manufacturing to forestall excessive concentration on services, jobs to match people's qualifications and "exploitation of the area's educational and professional resources". In devising means to this end, the plan further pinpoints Helsinki's dilemma: for instance, the fact that the only possible extensions of a port now handling 12 per cent by volume and 46 per cent by value of Finland's imports trade lie eight miles east of the city centre.

Though it remains the hub of Finland's most prosperous region—and the butt of provincial envy and intercity complexes—the capital has borne the brunt of the nation's social upheavals. The Monday morning regulars at the labour exchange, the bums staggering in despair round the disused port warehouse, are largely the flower of the population influx before times turned sour.

To approach its problems with the requisite urgency Helsinki will have to find some unexpected cards up its somewhat tattered sleeve. Suggestions include attracting industry willing to be housed in multi-storey premises, and encouragement of labour-intensive production. Malminkartano, a pilot community of small workshops, is an eagerly awaited experiment.

But a change of course will require stronger measures and Helsinki, Finland's only true window on the world, is not the only party with a hand on the tiller.

Shipbuilding crisis hits ancient city of Turku

Turku, cradle of Finnish civilization until Tsar Alexander I shifted the capital nearer St Petersburg in 1812, takes its name from an ancient word for a market place. For almost a millennium merchants have thrived at this meeting point for domestic and foreign trade where the river Aura debouches almost unnoticed into the sea.

Uniquely for Finland, the area has no wood-processing industries, but its prosperous farming base has allowed the food, drink and tobacco sector to progress well beyond the national norm. Chemicals, ready-made clothing, and pharmaceutical products have prospered, while building contractors have gone from the town to other regional centres and to the Middle East.

After taking over several rural districts Turku today forms a shillelagh-shaped wedge of 304 sq kilometres hugging the Vihäjä river along the main line towards Tampere. A third of the workforce among the population of 165,000 gains a livelihood from industry. As shipyards languish along the Aura the unemployment rate has risen to 7 per cent.

The city manager, Mr. Väinö Leino, believes that, given Turku's inbuilt natural advantages, the recession will prove transitory. "But for the time being our social and educational plans are being hit by a shortfall in tax revenue from townspeople and businesses."

Among specific problems, Mr. Leino cites the limited area of the land owned by the corporation (a brake on planning), the inadequacy of water purification plant, and the need to avoid duplication of amenities with neighbouring municipalities. He considers that Turku out-matches Helsinki in its unassailable primacy within its own sphere of influence, but adds that resources would be pooled more rationally by forming a uniform admini-



Turku's city theatre.

strative area spanning the 10 miles between the ports of Naantali and Kaarina.

The latest town plan envisages a population of 222,000 in 2000, with annual growth of 0.5 per cent in industrial and 2 per cent in service jobs available. New situations should fall vacant just outside the city boundaries—22,000 in all.

Though they are lower than earlier predictions, these figures appear optimistic. The Turku Chamber of Commerce is disturbed by the mauling suffered by shipbuilding, which began during payment of war reparations to the Soviet Union. But the emergence of some new engineering firms—including buoyant sub-contractors for the Saab-Valmet plant at Uusikaupunki and Volvo factories in Sweden—is a heartening sign.

Mr. Risto Kontinen, the chamber's liaison officer, emphasizes the need to harness the local intellectual tradition to industry's needs, and

warns against rushing into industrial overhauls. "You cannot simply abandon one branch and launch another. After all, sluggish sectors like ships and textiles are bound to retain part of their competitive element."

Some Turku firms may be regretting decisions made in 1972-74 to open branches in the development areas, since a supply of labour is now available locally. In its own submission on regional policies the Chamber of Commerce calls for development of each locality's potential, and speaks of the "challenge to adaptability set by international economic trends".

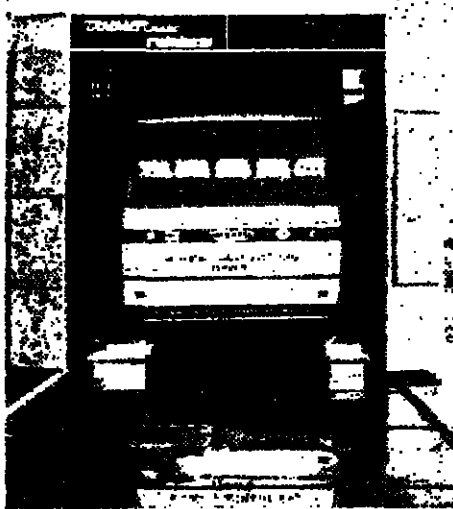
The chamber's area contains two black spots—the archipelago, where projected industrial start-ups have been invalidated by emigration of young workers and a threadbare infrastructure, and Loimaa, where excessive concentration on agriculture has prompted centrifugal population movements. Nearer Turku, business

appears satisfied with coordinating work on regional planning by branch and launch another. With its strikingly fine goods and pa-traffic, the ice-free stands to gain at the of rivals along the Finland, and 20 loc-panies exported good 10m Fmk last year prominently the and Navire sh Valmet's Pansio producing equipment pulp and paper Valvira textiles for decoration, and trendy ready-to-wear ing.

Turku's citizens recollect a period of uncertainty as their horizons are reflected in the message: if engineering man-reshape itself, it will under stiff competition Eastern Europe. The solution is to go far farther for markets.

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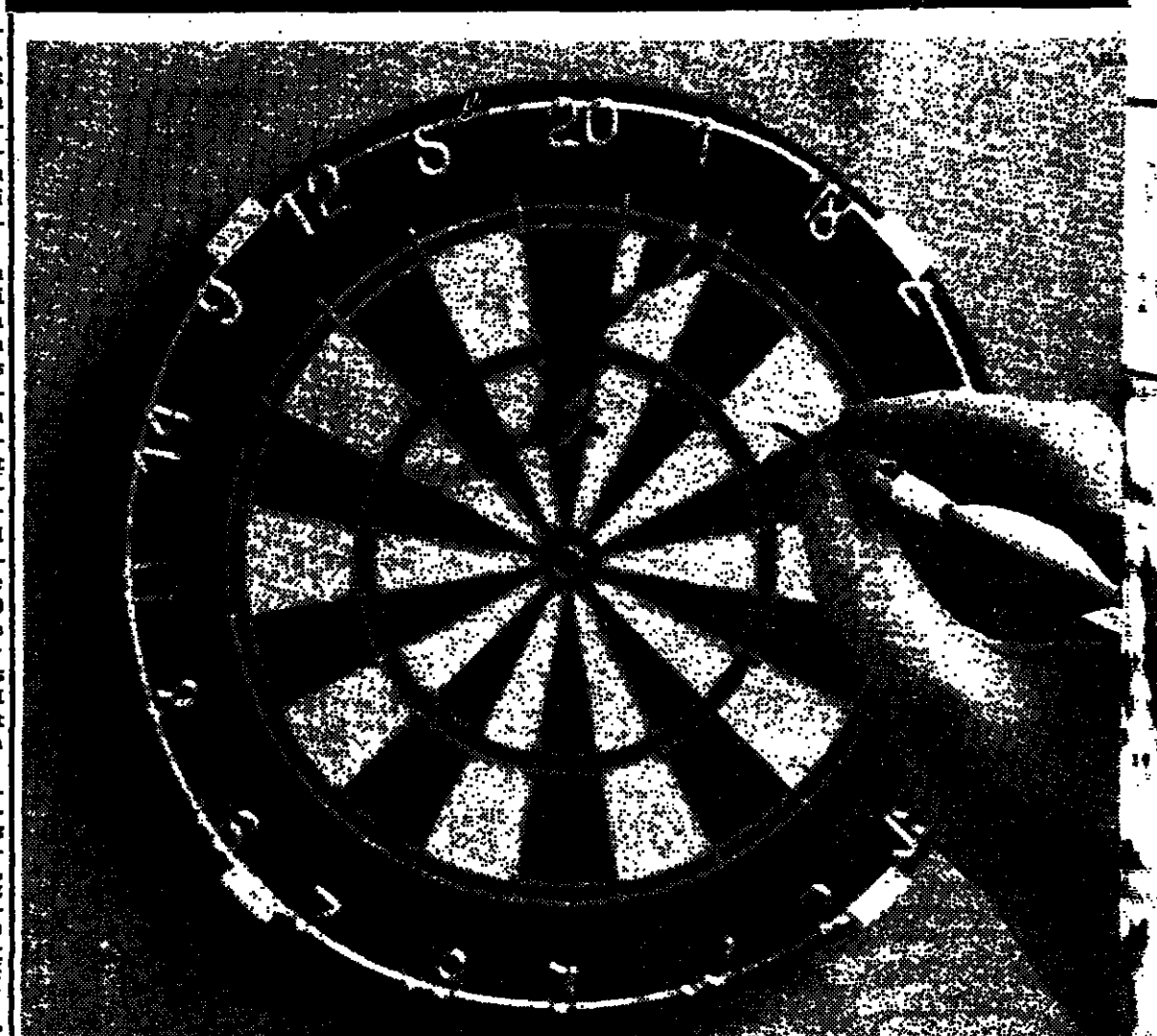
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Drilling rigs under construction in the Mantyluoto, Pori, yard of the great Rauma-Repola concern.

Rauma: new markets needed to counter chill wind

Michael Frenchman

Harbour officials are to point out to those visiting the port of Rauma on the south-west coast for the first time that it is a Finnish port, not a Russian one. This is because there are so many hammer and sickle signs on the funnels of the ships in both the Rauma and Hollming yards.

Rauma is one of the oldest in Finland and was developed during the eighteenth century as an important trading centre. To there is an air of sadness in the place as unemployment rises. Unofficially it is put at well over 10 per cent.

Rauma is one of the cities in Finland which has been hit by the general recession in the metal and building sectors. The city is mostly dominated by the giant Rauma-Repola

concern, one of Finland's largest companies which employs more than 16,000 workers. Forty per cent of the company's operations are in Rauma where it has its biggest shipyard, a pulp and paper mill, and timber processing plants. About 4,000 workers are normally employed by the company in the town which has a population of about 30,000.

The oldest division of the company is the sawmill which was started in 1912 and has an annual output of 130,000 cu metres of sawn wood products. A pulp mill was first established in 1920 and has been modernized and extended several times. In 1975 it began producing high-yield bisulphite pulp at the rate of 50,000 tons a year for Rauma's own paper mill which was begun in 1969. The mill produces about 260,000 tons of newsprint a year.

The company's shipbuilding operation is now facing a decline in demand with the other yards in Finland. In 1974 the company re-

ceived an order for 14 Polar tankers for the Soviet Union but delivery of these will be completed by 1980 and the yard is only working at about 75 per cent capacity.

Rauma has built more than one hundred tankers for the Soviet Union, most of which have been specially strengthened for work in the Arctic. It also specializes in constructing small off-shore vessels and its newest development is a floating pulp factory. About 2,000 workers are employed in the yard and the company is smaller one at Uusikaupunki a few miles to the south.

To the north near Pori the company has a specialized yard at Mantyluoto where a number of the Norwegian-designed Akers oil-drilling rigs have been built. In Pori itself the company has extensive metal engineering works but because of lack of orders the workforce has been run down from 1,500 to about 1,300. The main products are plant and machinery for the pulp and paper industry and 80 per cent of

the orders are for export, many of them to the Soviet Union.

There are about 70 factories and works in Rauma and apart from Rauma-Repola the other big company is the old-established shipyard belonging to Hollming which employs about 1,000. The company also has an engineering works in the town. Hollming has concentrated on constructing small roll-on, roll-off vessels and tankers, many of which go to the Soviet Union.

Following the new five-year trade agreement with Russia signed earlier this year it is possible that the prospects for employment in Rauma will improve although some businessmen are not wholly pleased at the town's economy being so closely tied with that of their "big neighbour". For this reason one of the directors of Rauma-Repola's engineering works said it was essential to concentrate more on developing new overseas markets, particularly in Third World countries.

RAUMA-REPOLA THE VERSATILE FINN

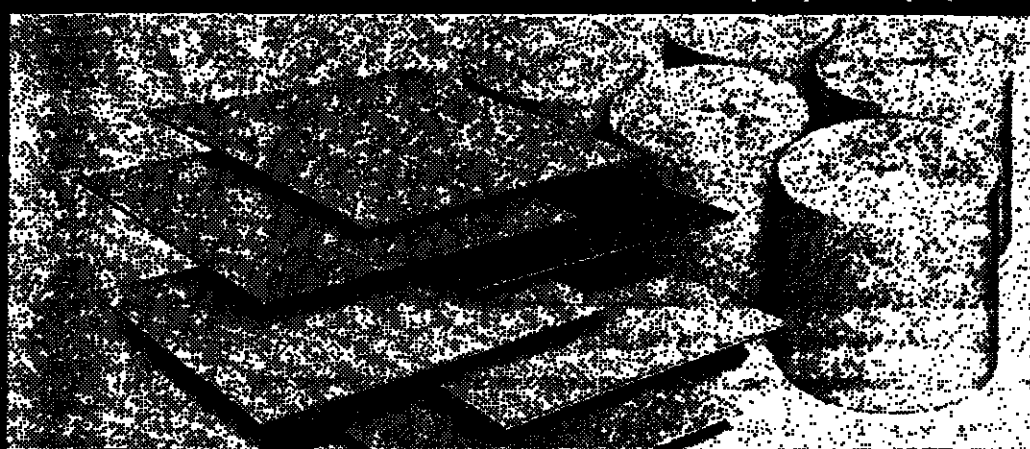
Sawn timber and prefabricated houses

One million cubic metre sawn timber per year in truck bundles or length sorted packages year-round.

This production includes impregnated and finger-jointed timber, building elements, doors and windows up to whole house sections for private and public buildings including bowling alleys, schools, hospitals etc.



From pulp and paper to plywood and boards



Rauma-Repola produces 150,000 tons of high grade dissolving pulp and 60,000 tons of bisulphite pulp a year, 260,000 tons of newsprint and other printing grades. Rauma-Repola also produces 80,000 cubic metres blockboards, film-coated shuttering boards, lime stone coated plywood, and other grades used by the building and joinery industry.

Rauma-Repola — masters of woodyard and fibre line technology

Rauma-Repola wood-processing contributes valuable know-how to the manufacture of machinery for the forest industry. Rauma-Repola wood-processing machinery is designed to facilitate the use of all the available wood raw material. The design of the machines make it possible to process extreme log sizes. Rauma-Repola also supplies complete plants for the fibre line and for pulp drying and finishing.



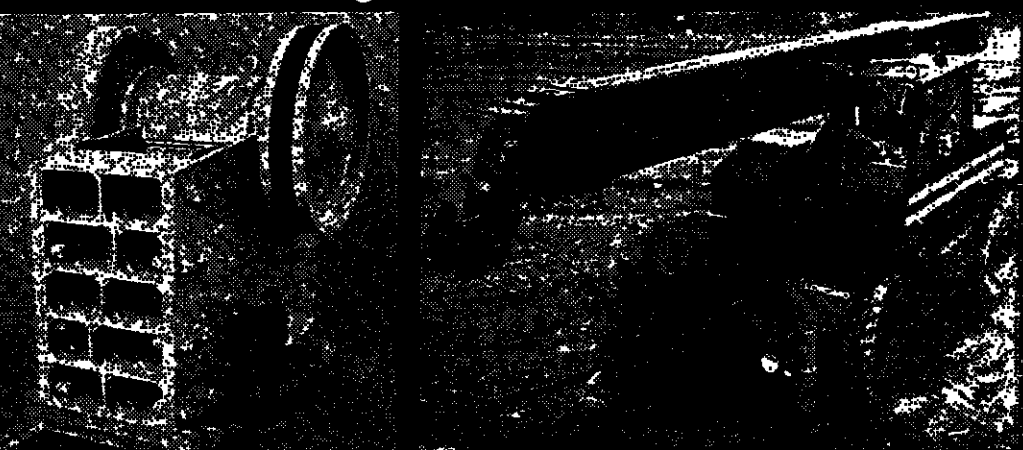
Specialized flexible shipbuilding

Tankers, cargo and roll-on/roll-off vessels, ice-strengthened polar tankers, refrigerated ships, replenishment ships and sea-supply systems, small ships, deck machinery and marine boilers are supplied by the company's three shipyards.



Lokomo — a familiar name on the building site

Lokomo is Scandinavia's largest manufacturer of mobile cranes. It is also famous for crushing plants, excavators and road graders.



A comprehensive range of machinery for the mining and metallurgical industry



Rauma-Repola designs and manufactures heavy machinery for the mining and metallurgical industry in collaboration with Finnish mining companies. This complements the company's skills in the other branches of engineering already described.

Rauma-Repola meets the challenge of the offshore oil industry



In the four years up to 1978 the Rauma-Repola Mantyluoto Works delivered 11 semi-submersible offshore platforms, a number exceeded by few other single suppliers.



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Lahti: palmy days over for dynamic town

Since the war Lahti, a town associated with winter sports and long-wave broadcasting, has flourished on a location for dynamic development. It has a fair share of 400,000 Karelian refugees removed from their homeland. It had a fairly good future unimpaired by these fluctuations.

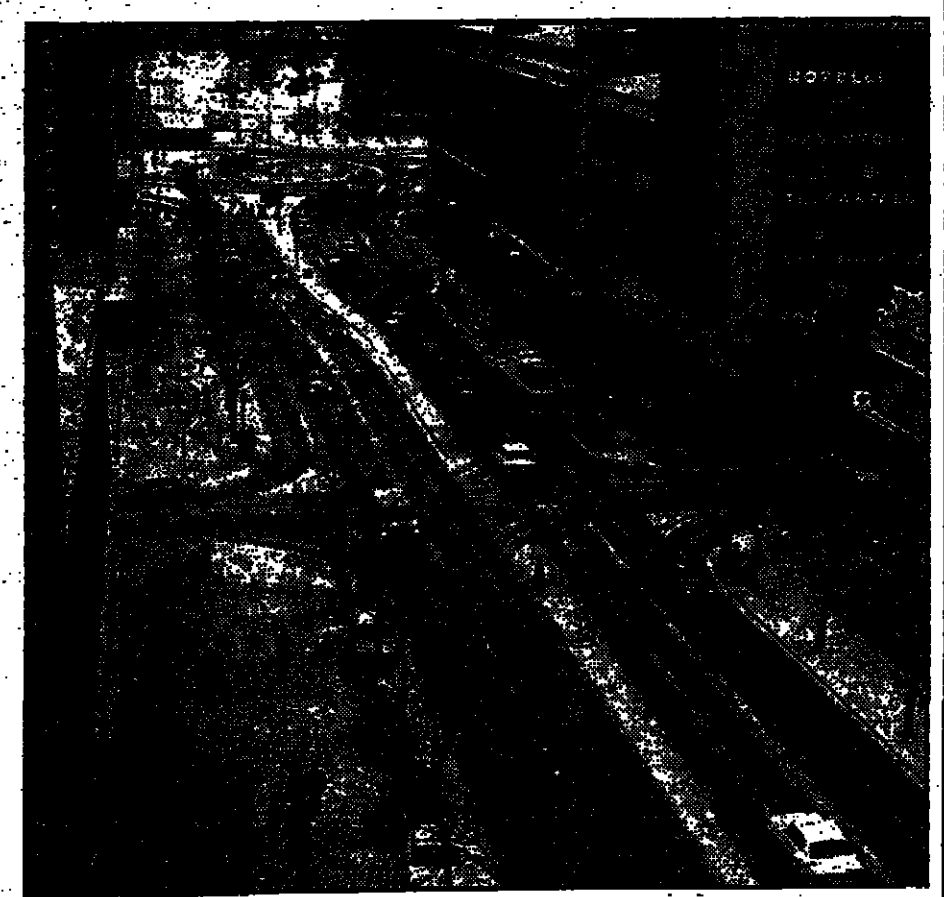
Although it still appears dynamic, Lahti has suffered a severe recession since the latest, seemingly unmitigated, depression of the mid-sixties of Helsinki since in which 37 engineering, 14 textile, nine food-processing and three other companies went bankrupt in two years.

Between 1975 and 1977 the number of industrial vacancies in Lahti jumped from 24,595 to 44,949. Unemployment is expected to be 10 per cent in February, compared with 8 per cent last winter.

Chamber of Commerce questionnaire indicates that companies will cease business in the next five years, and that few will be more likely to fill. Only some clothing factories are skilled women are hired, may a labour shortage occur.

An estimated 300 to 500 employees have left Lahti in the past two years. The palmy days are well truly over.

This is distressing for a town which regards itself as the most industrialized in Finland but is remarkably polluted. The strands of enterprise are most tightly woven in Asko-Uppo, whose divisions tell much of a Lahti story: furniture (repaired by poor domestic demand); refrigerators and other household appliances (replaced by cheap imports); plastic piping (displaced by reductions in construction); plywood (affected by the Malaysian and Brazilian invasion of the British market); and department stores (riding the storm of stiff competition). Despite the economic onslaught 70 furniture stores have remained intact in the area. Mr Pertti Uusikumpu, Asko-Uppo's director of corporate planning, said: "We can't really exploit all the advantages of large-scale production because of our small size, so quality is absolutely essential—pro-



The prosperous Alexander Street in Lahti, a town learning to live with recession.

vided we can sell it." Although centrally located in relation to Finland's population, Lahti has surrendered some of its geographical advantages to other towns. It is irritatingly distant from an airport, and flying businessmen entering Finland through Helsinki will find many northern and eastern towns easier to reach.

Believing that Lahti could look after itself, the state has failed to assign any public institutions to the city. Lahti has high hopes of an open university, but needs more services and cultural amenities. Some industrial investment—for example a milk carton factory—has been diverted to the development zones, whose portals open invitingly 15 miles from Lahti.

Lahti is the key link in a long chain of east-west settlements clinging to the imposing glacial ridge of the

Salpausselka. Together with neighbouring Nastola and Hollola, the town offers sites for industry and ample room for recreation.

The north-eastern suburb of Alhdia is the growth-point envisaged by the general plan, which encompasses two alternative population projections of 95,000—the present figure—and 115,000 for the year 2000. Mr Nyyry Koskela, the head of town planning, said: "Net immigration has turned into net emigration, and the population isn't even being replenished by a natural increase."

The Lahti Chamber of Commerce's preserve stretches from the sea to the development areas. On the coast Lovisa, lacking good communications, is the site of Finland's first nuclear power station and a duty-free warehouse, with little lasting effect on employment. Some way inland Orimattila has

attracted outdoor clothes makers; in the shape of the Lubra company, this sector is the only one to withstand the recession's assault on Lahti itself.

Structural changes are slow and small in scale, and vulnerability is exemplified by the demise of the Lahti shirt industry, once responsible for half the national consumption. North-eastwards, the fringe areas of Development Zone II are less unemployment-stricken than the older industrial core. Although still firmly oriented towards Lahti, Heinola is grateful that it is on the right side of the border for financial support. Occasionally condemned as a hive of blatant materialism, Lahti has been receptive to modern business thinking. It will be instructive to see how it pulls through this, its most testing time.

D.F.

Lack of business confidence inhibits investment

by Donald Fields

Anybody walking down Hämeenkatu, the most bustling thoroughfare in Finland, would be hard pushed to imagine that Tampere was anything other than a prosperous, resilient city. Department stores do good business, and layabouts appear to be no more numerous than elsewhere.

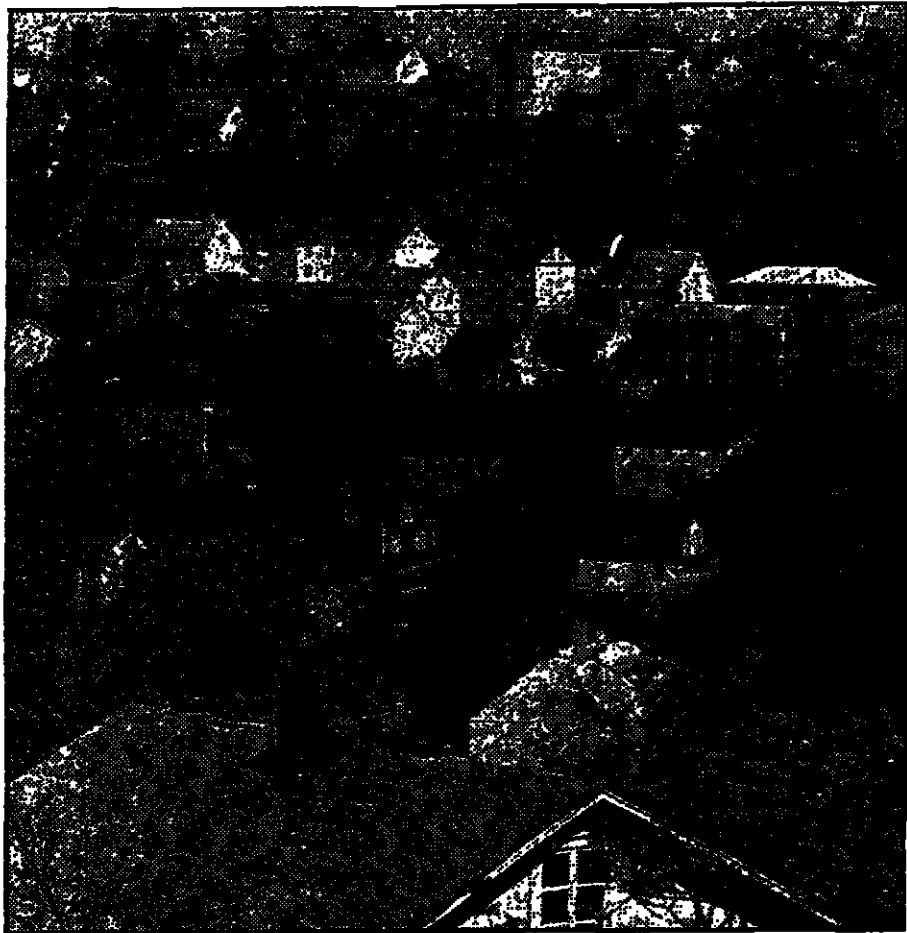
Yet last July Tampere's unemployment rate, boosted by lay-offs and school-leavers, touched an awesome 15 per cent. Doubt surrounds the future of the city's three beleaguered staples, wood-processing, heavy engineering and textiles. The mood is captured by Mr Antti Solja, chairman of the chamber of commerce: "Our industrial structure has made us one of the most afflicted areas. But there are some isolated signs of revival. The big firms are trying to regain stability, and find time to devise appropriate measures".

Relatively more people are employed by industrial "giants" in the Tampere region than in any other part of Finland. Two towns—Mänttä (built around Serlachius's paper and wood conversion mills), and Nokia (housing a conglomerate of the same name based on wood, energy, rubber and plastics)—are almost bailiwicks of single companies.

Valkeiskoski, with its United Paper Mills, polyester yarns and dental laboratory, still rests on a narrow industrial base. In Tampere old names like Finlayson, Tampella, Lokomo and Valmet predominate, however marked their inclination to diversify may be.

A lack of business confidence and a resentment at the way successive governments have taxed companies have inhibited investment in more lucrative, or less unprofitable, products. But there is a tendency to divide management structures into smaller units to encourage flexible decision-making and marketing.

Several examples show what can be done: lines in revamping apparently obsolete machines, ventures in mining equipment, and an export-boosting process of



Pispala is a district of old wooden houses on the hill.

purifying waste paper. Textiles have discarded standbys for modern designs.

Development Zone II impinges on the Tampere economic region, where a plan to establish a new administrative province, Pirkanmaa, proved abortive. Mr Solja's company, Kiltto, decided to establish its labour-intensive plastic laminates branch in the zone, at Virtat, when a manpower shortage looked imminent, leaving its glue division at headquarters near Tampere.

Numerous other concerns have moved in to cash in on the better industrial relations of the development areas, but the net effect may have been an additional 2 per cent unemployed in Tampere and what businessmen view as the "inappropriateness of regional policy".

The boundary of develop-

ment Zone II bisecting owned land suitable for industrial and residential expansion. A radical university looks arbitrary, but some local authorities Democratic-Communist majority on its north side have benefited from support schemes: Vilppula, with its air-conditioning and work-safety equipment; Kuorevesi, where the British Hawk trainer-fighter plane will be assembled for the Finnish air force; and Ilmajoki, centre for prefabricated elements and wall-to-wall carpets.

South of the border, two black patches come within the special support domain: forested Längelkoski, whose range of services is barely adequate for an existing trailer factory, and Viljakkala, site of an exhausted iron mine.

Tampere's civic pride revolves round its reputedly silent citizens' flair for drama, and the large amount of communally-

by Olli Kivinen

Lappeenranta, the unofficial capital of south Karelia, has been able to maintain steady development even though this town of just under 60,000 inhabitants is only a few miles south and outside of the regional development zone.

South Karelia has inherited only part of the progressive Karelian tradition which ended in 1944 when Finland was forced to cede most of Karelia to the Soviet Union. Finland also lost its second biggest city, Viipuri. The fleeing Karelians were resettled in various parts of Finland, and this spread the Karelian influence everywhere.

Today, MPs representing South Karelia, which wants to become a province in its own right, angrily complain that the regional development laws are unfair to those parts of the country which are left out in the cold even though they have their own backward rural areas and declining industrial centres.

The MPs emphasized in their September meeting that the regional development laws were enacted in a very different precession when the south of the country was still prospering. Now the same problems afflict both the north and south of the country.

South Karelia has a clear economic entity and this is why South Karelia is very much opposed to the planned reorganization of

the middle or province level administration. South Karelians fear that as they do not form a province they will be dealt with as part of the Kymi province, which has its main centres farther south in Kouvola and Kotka.

Mr Jarmo Kõlli, mayor of Lappeenranta, a beautiful town on the south shore of the island-dotted Lake Saimaa also doubts the wisdom of the planned middle level reorganization. Economically, however, he does not complain.

"We have been able to progress even during the present difficult recession, and the 5 per cent unemployment is below the national average", he says.

Naturally, if regional development aid is given to certain parts of the country it must show somewhere but we do not have any direct proof that this has hit us. We have not been involved in bidding for industries and we have not lost potential industries in direct competition, Mr Kõlli says. Of course, we do not know how many firms may have left us out of their planning already in the early stages.

He emphasizes that regional development loans and other forms of subsidies must be handed out only after most careful consideration. The recipients should be chosen so that they are able to operate on a long-term basis, "in this respect there is much to hope for", he says. Thorough

South Karelia: a clear economic identity

consideration is also needed to avoid disturbing normal competition between firms.

Our local industries are strong, but we must concentrate in exploiting our tourist potential. In addition to local attractions Lappeenranta is the starting point for the increasingly popular lake cruises on the vast inland waterway stretching to Kuopio 150 miles to the north. There is much interest in the new cruises from Lappeenranta to the Gulf of Finland along the rebuilt Saimaa canal, which runs through now-Russian territory.

Mr Mikael Samppa, founder and managing director of Misa, is more critical of the regional support system. "My principle is simple. If the firm does not survive without support then it must fold. Support should not be given at the expense of others. They do not pay taxes, and someone must pay for it all."

"Competition from development zones is harmful to us. Some firms from the development zones compete directly with us. One just went bankrupt, and they undercut our prices all the time. The whole system should be on a sound basis and it should support local enterprises such as lake fishing. Competition from subsidized firms in the development regions presses us hard. Of course, they are able to sell cheaper."

Misa is a typical example of small-scale metal industry which has grown from a modest start into a leading maker of sauna stoves employing 60 people and expanding all the time. Mr Samppa's recipe is simple: the state should support everyone by simplifying taxation. Value-added tax should be adopted as soon as possible. All development aid should be temporary and it should not be allowed to turn into a permanent subsidy.

He also emphasizes his firm belief that small is beautiful. In a small country like Finland with a high educational level the people should specialize in technological knowledge. Small size also helps in maintaining good industrial relations, and this will be most important in the future. All this means that he has never considered leaving his new operations to the development zones.

Specialization is the key word also at Kaukas, a timber, pulp and paper company which employs 3,000 people in its modern, fully-integrated plants in Lappeenranta. The company has for a hundred years been the mainstay of Lappeenranta's industrial development and even today is in a class of its own among the hard-hit timber-based companies as it is fast becoming profitable, something most firms only dream of because many world market prices are still very depressed.

Just when paper were emerging from the deepest recession of 1976, modern paper mills which now produce tons of high quality weight coated (LWC) used mainly by the West German computer-guided runs at high speeds. Compared with the integration of the regional subsidies affect Kaukas' decision from the company was new unit it would not worry the company's decision. "We bought a Nurnes in north Karelia, and it was destroyed by fire, and development support us to decide to sawmill even in timber markets bad."



Men welding sheet metal sections at Valmet shipyard, Helsinki.

Redundant shipyard men paid off

by Peter Hill

Governments around the world during the past 18 months have been forced to come to the rescue of their shipbuilding industries and the Finnish Government is no exception. Within the European Economic Community attempts to formulate a common policy for dealing with the industry's difficulties have foundered while, in the councils of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the deliberations of the working party on shipbuilding continue ad nauseam.

Government aid in the form of enhanced severance payments for redundant shipyard workers and a huge subsidy fund to attract orders are among the tools which the British Government has deployed to ease the difficulties faced by United Kingdom yards. Other governments have instituted similar measures. In Finland, where the shipbuilding industry has traditionally secured little in the way of state support, the crisis has been so severe that even the Finnish Government has been forced to reconsider its attitude towards the industry in at least one case. It seems inevitable that other aid packages will be provided if employment in the industry is to be guaranteed.

The aid which has been given to the Finnish yards has largely been in the form of orders from the Soviet Union (a staunch and steady customer since the Second World War) under the terms of the four-year trade agreement running to 1980 signed between the two countries in 1976.

Without the package of orders received under the terms of the trade agreement earlier this year, there is no doubt that the industry's future was extremely grim and redundancies among yard workforces were looming closer. A brief and temporary respite has been won. Most yards now have at least some orders which will guarantee employment for most, but not all—workers through until 1980 and in one or two cases some of the vessels now on order will not be delivered until 1981-82.

In the first half of this year the industry was fortunate in picking up orders for about 85,000 tons of merchant shipping but about two thirds of the total were orders from the Soviet Union and there is a possibility that

further orders will emerge when the final details of the trade agreement have been agreed.

The Soviet Union orders proved a welcome salvation for the family concern of Holmberg, or Rauma. Like most Finnish yards the company has a long history of building a variety of vessels for Russia and thanks to the orders for five dry cargo ships of 2,300 tons, an advanced research vessel and a couple of heavy lift craft all for the Soviet Union, the company has work through to 1980. Another small yard, Laivasolius, which has specialized in smaller highly-specialized vessels, is building 11 multipurpose cargo ships with container capacity for the Soviet Union—with three of the 2,500 ton ships scheduled for delivery this year and next. The deal formed part of the compensation deal between Finland and the United Kingdom under which Finland is buying the Hawker Jet trainer from the United Kingdom.

The shipbuilding operations of the Valmet group have been endorsed by the Soviet Union's ship purchases too with a series of orders for identical 3,200 ton cargo ships and a pair of accommodation barges providing a delivery programme stretching into 1980. The company's Helsinki yard consists of two tankers for Norwegian owners, a products carrier also for a Norwegian owner and two barge carriers for the Soviet Union.

Wartsila's Helsinki yard was the principal beneficiary of the Soviet Union's ordering programme in the first half of the year with orders worth \$58m for a series of five large salvage vessels which will occupy the workforce through into 1980 and will tie up 50 per cent of the yard's capacity until early next year. The company also managed to resolve the uncertainty surrounding the future of two of the four liquefied petroleum gas tankers ordered by Fearnley and Eger of Norway four

years ago. They have been resold to another Norwegian owner.

The company also managed to secure an order for a large passenger car ferry for delivery next year with the help of a direct subvention of 17m Fmk from the Government. The order looked as though it might slip into Japanese hands but the combination of the state subvention, the third devaluation of the Finnish currency and the steady appre-

ciation of the yen guided the contract into the books of Wartsila.

Like most governments involved in shipbuilding, the Finnish Government commissioned a detailed study into the industry's future and the limited subvention was one of the results. The government-appointed committee also recommended that the yards investigate other areas where their skills might usefully be deployed using the technology acquired in ship-

building. Among the de which have so far from the drawing the industry architects are flo processing plant stations and pe plants. Some marketing from yards, particular countries of the world, can be e The author is Ind respondent, The

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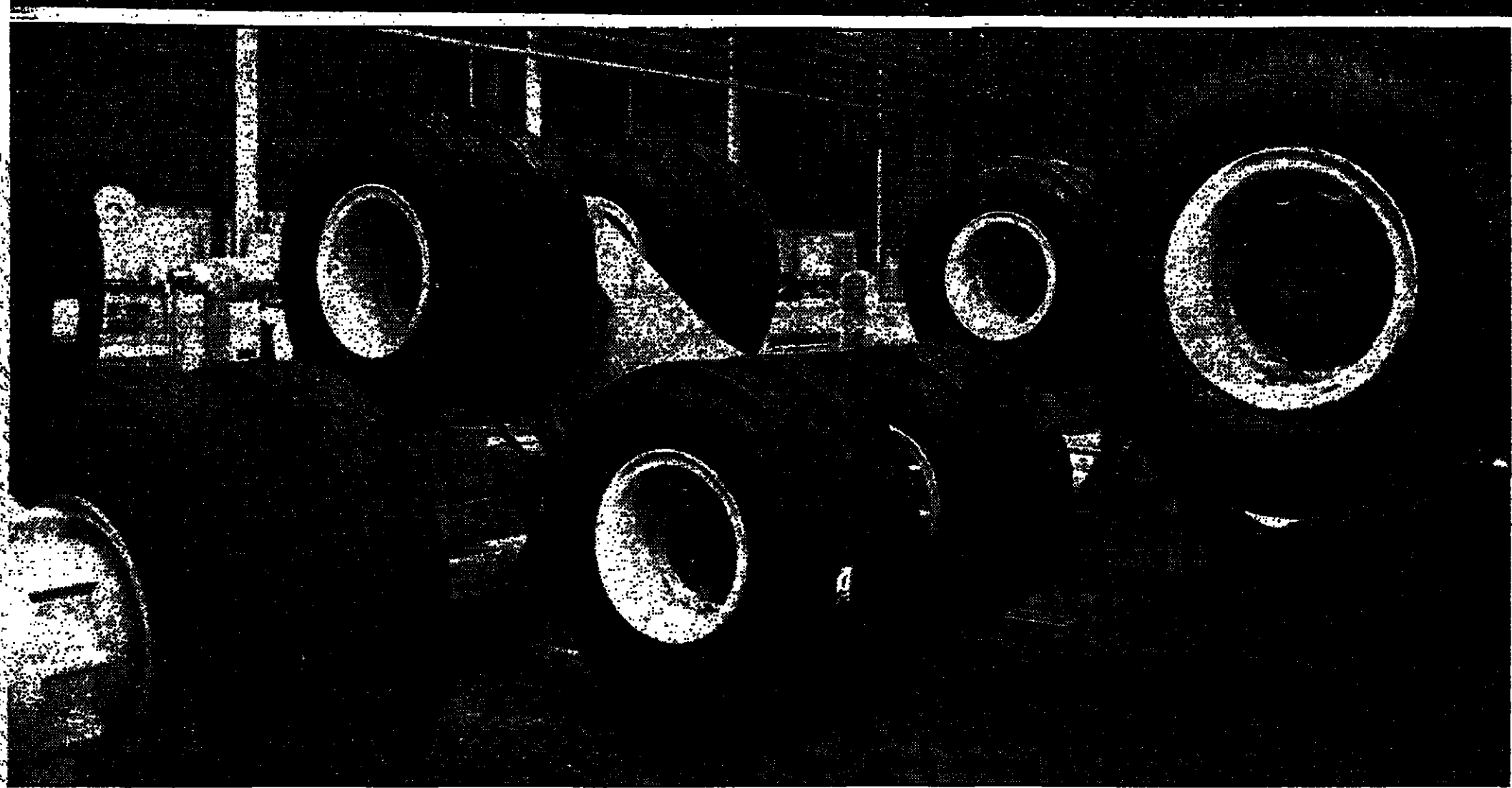
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FINLA



wheels are used for supporting pulp mill barking drums. These are being made at Rauma-Repola's Pori works.

Iron and steel forge ahead

Finland was experiencing its social upheaval, an industrial change took place in the industrial front: and engineering dis- wood-processing as- ing sector in terms of s, employed (35 per- the industrial total in- with an output of 35 of gnp.

ys cyclically behind rest industries, metal is and machines pulp and paper from the export list last in now the scales are the other way again, had any other sector, depend on the Soviet for their progress: in 5 per cent of produc- ment to Comecon- new, compared with a- of 22 per cent. redundancy of metals, 100 per cent of national- with the payment operations from 1944 was spurred by busi- and the emerg- well-trained work- the 1960s it precipi- considerable reduc- industry, and a- job-seekers in south- shipbuilding and en- towns. Future- the may encourage- geographical dispersal. At a time of shipbuild- metal industries are of the economy, with- totalling 8,517m (£1,065m) last year, advances have been- recently by iron and- despite the concern of

the EEC and the enormous losses incurred by the state-run Rautaruukki company), and electrotechnical products.

Shipbuilders are not alone in their autumnal melancholy. The managing director of the Federation of Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries, Mr. Nils Heikkinen, says: "Competition remains fierce, and the help from successive devaluations and government stimulation programmes has been inadequate. Restructuring takes time and enormous capital investment. When politicians ask what sort of support we should like I reply: 'We can manage without state money. What we want is to be allowed to keep our own'."

Perhaps Mr. Heikkinen is too pessimistic. Exports from January to June this year were 20 per cent up on the corresponding period of 1977, with basic metals especially forceful. But, while exports to the Soviet Union and countries outside Europe have been expanding, those to Western Europe have been falling.

The latest edition of Kansallis-Osake-Pankin Economic Review is full of foreboding: "Although prices have risen because of the EEC's basic import rates, average export prices of basic metals were lower in the first half of 1978 than in the previous year. Profitability from exports is poor. The value of exports of metal products

and machines grew less than that of basic metals. Investments in Western Europe have failed to revive, and weak domestic demand in Sweden has hampered exports."

In reshaping the industry the federation is eager to implement painful decisions now to avoid catastrophic unemployment in the medium term. Conceding that it cannot compete with mass production from some developing and communist countries, it is studying the advantages of technological cooperation with Western countries and the Soviet Union. The idea would be to produce components and sell them in other countries in joint ventures.

Visiting Helsinki last month, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, sounded out the possibility of this kind of collaboration between British and Finnish nationalized enterprises.

A particular complaint of the Finnish metals industry is the tax normally levied on construction and purchases of machinery, a charge effectively favouring countries which do not subject investment goods to VAT. The federation is hoping that temporary tax exemptions will be extended.

Branching out from heavy engineering may offer the metals industry and industrial communities the best possible prospects of survival. In Tampere one

North Karelia: a new air of confidence

North Karelia has decided to invest heavily in tourism, especially to preserve Karelian tradition and use it as an attraction for the tourists.

North Karelia lost 15 per cent of her population through emigration to Sweden and Southern Finland from 1960 to 1975. It is also the poorest of Finland's provinces; its per capita income is only 80 per cent of the national average. A local businessman said simply: "We must work harder if we are to keep this part of Finland populated."

In tourism North Karelia has fallen between the south and the north of the country, both of which have their established tourist traditions. Work to improve North Karelia's position has only just started, but first results can be said to be encouraging.

In addition to Karelian tradition North Karelia, a densely forested area around Lake Pielinen, can offer beautiful scenery and real wilderness where wolves and bears live. An example of the "new" Karelian tradition is the outdoor museum area in Lieksa, which has become a popular visiting point. In Nurmes, a small town of 12,000 inhabitants, the equivalent is a rebuilt giant Karelian log house, the Bomba house.

Bomba is also an example of initiative, which has not been the strongest feature in North Karelia for two decades. Many different interests from local authorities to private businessmen have joined forces for the first time.

Bomba house was inaugurated only weeks ago, and the rest of the village is under construction. The village is at the same time a hotel, cultural centre and handicraft workshop. The original Bomba was a typical enormous Karelian log house which housed several generations of families.

It was built in 1855, and it had 25 separate rooms for people and farm animals. The house was destroyed in 1934, but before that exact drawings had been made.

The new Bomba also shows how important the development area aid can be to projects like this. The house, hand built in old log tradition cost 6.5m Fmk, and the development loans and grants cover 2.8m Fmk of this.

The whole project will provide, at first, about 35 permanent jobs in this difficult unemployment area. It will also become a part of the Pielinen travel and tourism system which includes the traditional beauty spot of Koli mountain, Lieksa and Nurmes.

The start has been encouraging. The budget has been exceeded by 200 per cent. Many of the first-comers have been Karelians, who after the war were scattered all over Finland. Next summer cruise traffic on the lake and up to Nurmes will form a more important part of the tourism enterprise, which is intended to play its part in keeping North Karelia inhabited.

Marketing drives have been started together with other tourist organizations. Distinct Karelian culture, with civilized wilderness and lake tours, are good for any tourist.

New attractions combined with modern facilities have also started to break the seasonalism which has always made tourism a weak industry in outlying areas. Beautiful scenery is not enough, and attractions like Bomba House and Village are needed to tempt conferences and tourism.

Among other attractions in eastern Finland is the Orthodox Greek Catholic religion with its colourful churches and services. In north Karelia this forms a part of the "road of poem and frontier", which is a market-name for the area.

Planners do not want to create a "poem Finland", a large outdoor museum. The aim is to bring real, vivid life to these areas which have long suffered from serious anaemia. Tourist facilities are widely seen also as local services, which aim at improving living conditions in fringe areas.

In north Karelia new, widely supported plans like Lieksa Museum and Bomba House have partly helped in creating new confidence for the future. This new air of confidence is easy to feel, and it is generally welcomed as the first upward sign after years of sleepy deterioration. People feel that the worst is now over.

O.K.

treasure trove of berries and mushrooms underused

people employed per cent of the value by Finnish industry side the dominating and metals sectors, the smaller off food-processing leads, with chemicals and, and clothing in attendance. In addition miscellaneous categories 15 per cent of output.

eat and drinking, mally immune to s cycles, the food has ploughed through- session with quite a dismissals, mainly ed by rationalization, lated wholesale and, rades, in which the chains have concen- their efforts on, arkets, have been- more prone, critically g shopping facilities l communities.

e regions food manu- could make more the treasure trove of and mushrooms car- marshes and forests, arket such items as r meat and lake fish effectively. Feeling deprived of cost- ent methods avail- other countries, the y wants duties and lifted on raw- its meant for process- o the exports which per cent of its out- the dairy products, ne and confectionery find their way abroad manufactured in the

competition has obliged some of these companies to restrict operations in Sweden to product development, with some exceptions they have kept going in northern Finland.

However, in Finland as elsewhere, exposure to international undercutting has blighted this sector, resulting in frequent financial collapses and salvaging operations. But whereas textiles have lost half their grip on the home market during the trade agreements with EFTA and the EEC, clothing manufacturers still supply 85 per cent of domestic consumption and export half of their production.

Textiles run doggedly on, convinced that limits to automation will make nimble women operatives indispensable. Mr. Kai Snellman, managing director of the Association of Finnish Textile Industries, says: "We must develop our products so that they fetch a higher price and respond to sophisticated consumer demand."

The faith in the feasibility of small, labour-intensive enterprises, coupled with a better working climate and compensation for initial costs, augurs well for textiles and clothing in the development zones, though considerable innovative verve will be needed to negotiate still unforeseen hazards.

The adage that "small is beautiful" strikes a tune in Finland, especially the development areas. The 14,000 firms employing fewer than 100 people—many with less than five—absorb as many as one fifth of the workforce: admittedly a modest total compared with the three fifths engaged by the 150 corporations with at least 500 on the payroll.

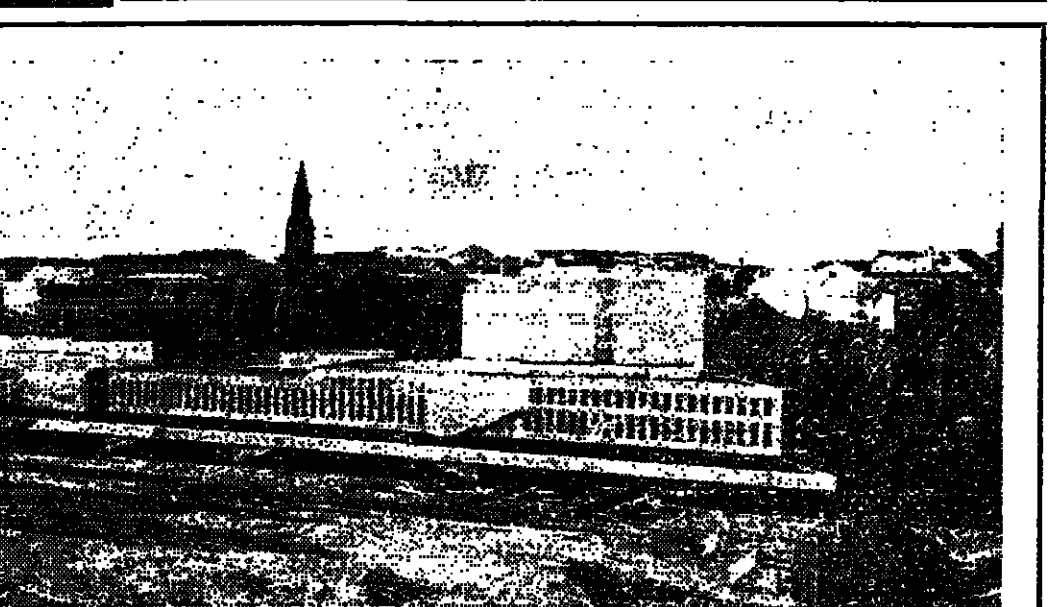
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Staple industry not yet out of wood but gaining strength

by Edward Townsend

Finland's all-important but under-used and struggling forest industries look like making a profit next year—the first since the present severe recession began in 1975.

Some belated assistance from the Finnish Government and slowly-increasing demand and prices in the main markets should help the mill-owning companies to drag themselves at last from the bottom of the trough.

In 1976, Finnish pulp, paper and sawmills made a combined loss of 2,000m Fmk (about £256m). This rose to 2,400m Fmk last year and similar losses are expected again this year.

It is clear that unless the industry returns to profitability very quickly, large sections of it will need to be run down drastically and permanently. Such action is unthinkable in a country which earns about half of its exports from forest products.

The Finnish forest products industry is not a regional industry although for climatic reasons it is concentrated in the south of the country where trees grow faster.

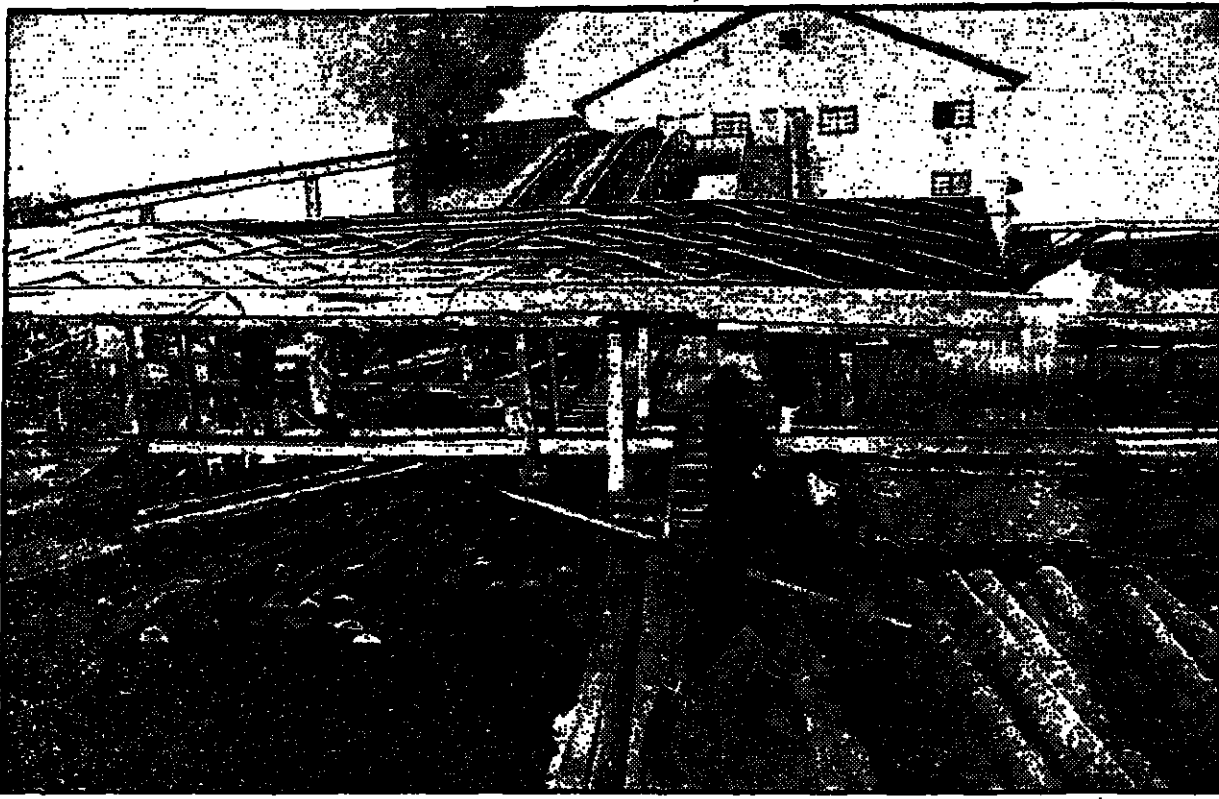
Pulp and paper mills are located in areas where there is an abundance of fresh water and traditionally it is the labour force that has moved to the industry rather than vice versa.

Many small Finnish towns are almost totally dependent upon the pulp and paper mills for sustaining the local economy. It is for this reason that many companies have put off labour-shedding during the recession for as long as possible for fear of losing workers permanently.

Some 65 per cent of Finland is under forests, of which the state owns about 24 per cent. The total growing stock of 1,520 million cubic metres is Finland's chief natural resource.

The big companies that exploit that resource are mostly diversified groups that embrace engineering, shipbuilding, glass-making and other activities and thus are to a major extent cushioned from the vagaries of the world paper market.

So it was not until last year that the Finnish Government finally succumbed to pressure to assist the forest products sector. Three divisions of the Finnmark took place in 11 months and helped the export earnings



A sawmill, typical of those which process Finland's wood pulp. The industry may be turning the corner after four years of decline.

of the pulp and paper industry, and later came tax and social security cuts.

The companies themselves have been trimming costs where possible to offset the appallingly low capacity use of recent years. Most mills throughout the Nordic region have been operating at about 70 per cent for two years, some much lower.

New investment has been in more efficient paper machines and pulp-making processes in an attempt to cut energy costs and waste as little as possible of the expensive raw material.

Beyond the control of the mill owners, however, are the currency fluctuations that have continued to play havoc with pricing policies.

The state of the dollar is perhaps watched most closely by the Finns. As much as 40 per cent of Finland's paper exports are sold in dollars or currencies closely dependent upon the dollar and as the United States currency has fallen in value, the impact of the Finnmark devaluations has been eroded.

The North American producers have provided the Finns with their most acute

difficulty. The pulp price war of last year, which did nobody any good, was largely triggered by the Americans who undercut in Europe, Finland's most important market, in an attempt to unload surplus production.

By the middle of this year, however, it was clear that low prices were beginning to last to pinch the Americans. Prices have been stabilizing but are unlikely to be profitable for the Finns this year.

Total Finnish pulp output last year was down to 5,200,000 tons from 5,400,000 tons the previous year and 6,700,000 tons in 1973. Pulp exports, however, rose from 1,100,000 tons in 1976 to 1,200,000 tons, a reflection of the continuing destocking and the need to bring production closer in line with demand.

This year the Finnish pulp producers appear to have done better than their Nordic neighbours and are steadily recapturing lost market shares as well as selling more pulp to more countries.

In value terms, almost 91 per cent of Finland's market pulp went to Europe last

year, including non-EEC and East European states. The EEC alone took 61 per cent of 'pulp' exports, worth 966.5m Fmk, with West Germany the leading customer followed by the United Kingdom.

On the paper front, there can be little hope of profits this year. Total sales last year were up 3.6 per cent in volume on 1976 but were still 15 per cent below 1974 sales.

Total production and exports were up slightly and price increases in some grades enabled the paper export earnings to rise from 3,856m Fmk to 4,564m Fmk. Increased sales, notably of coated printing and magazine papers to the United States, helped to offset decreasing sales to the European market.

Finland's total paper sales to the EEC fell by 3.5 per cent compared with 1976. So far this year there are signs of slightly improving sales in Europe, but the return to the more healthy levels of 1974 is proving to be far from easy.

In newspaper, for example, Finland's best market—the United Kingdom—persists in being depressed. It is now

expected that total sales of Finnish newspaper in Britain this year will be only slightly higher than the 350,000 tonnes delivered in 1977. Next year's could be better but are forecast not to match the 370,000 tonnes of 1974.

Although some provincial British newspapers are doing well, Fleet Street remains in the grip of industrial unrest associated with the introduction of new printing technology. With 100 million copies lost this year, the effects on the Finnish newspaper mills has been serious.

But throughout the Finnish pulp and paper industry the main constraints are high domestic costs and the lack of any significant increase in overall demand in Europe.

Export earnings are sure to rise next year, but with the growth in world demand for paper products likely to fall below 4 per cent a year in the next decade (compared with the traditional 5.5 per cent) the over-capacity problem will remain and the pressure on prices will continue.

The author is on the staff of Business News, The Times.

Tourism aims to fill the empty beds down on the farm

by Olli Kivinen

Lapland, with its enormous distances and long and cold winters, is always a special case, even when you speak about tourism and recession. Hard times are harder in far away areas like Lapland, and this has caused severe problems at a time when Lapland was about to break even and end the economic and population decline.

Tourism is essential to Lapland, and this exotic land is not doing any worse than others. The recession has had a sobering effect, and has forced different interests to work together. Even local municipalities are overcoming their jealous competition.

Lapland's tourist problem is the short season. Summer is lively with about 700,000 tourists. The spring weeks are good when brilliant sunshine and dazzling snow draw skiers to all parts of the province. But all this leaves eight empty months.

Filling the empty beds is especially difficult in bad times. Lapland used to extend the season by offering conference and training facilities, combined with peaceful nature, but most conferences and training seminars now stay in the south.

Tourist authorities have not abandoned the idea of making tourism in Lapland an all-year enterprise. They agree that Lapland offers a very different kind of holiday in the autumn and winter, but maintain that there are enough people who appreciate this.

Tourism authorities agree that it is difficult to sell the famous "kannons"—dark, quiet, late autumn and early winter days when the sun does not rise in northern Lapland and gives only a brief, eerie daylight in southern parts of the province. This time of the year is ideal for those who really want to get away from it all—it is certainly different.

Some planners argue that Lapland's tourism needs to



Spring draws skiers to Lapland in great numbers. The problem of tourist authorities is how to fill the cabins for the remainder of the

adjust to the seasons. This is easiest in family enterprises, where it is normal to work hard when there is work to be done and to slow down when things are quiet. People on the whole are willing to accept part year employment as the only alternative to unemployment or to moving south.

"Until the sixties our tourism developed without real planning, and it went a bit astray," says Mr Asko Oinas, Governor of the Province of Lapland, who is also closely connected with attempts to strengthen the province's economy.

"Growth was fast, the number of beds increased by more than 10 per cent a year, and this led to difficulties, which affected especially people who get their livelihood from reindeer husbandry and fishing. Now we have a plan which aims at controlling tourism by directing mass tourism to centres which have amenities to cope with numerous tourists.

The other direction we are aiming at is to get

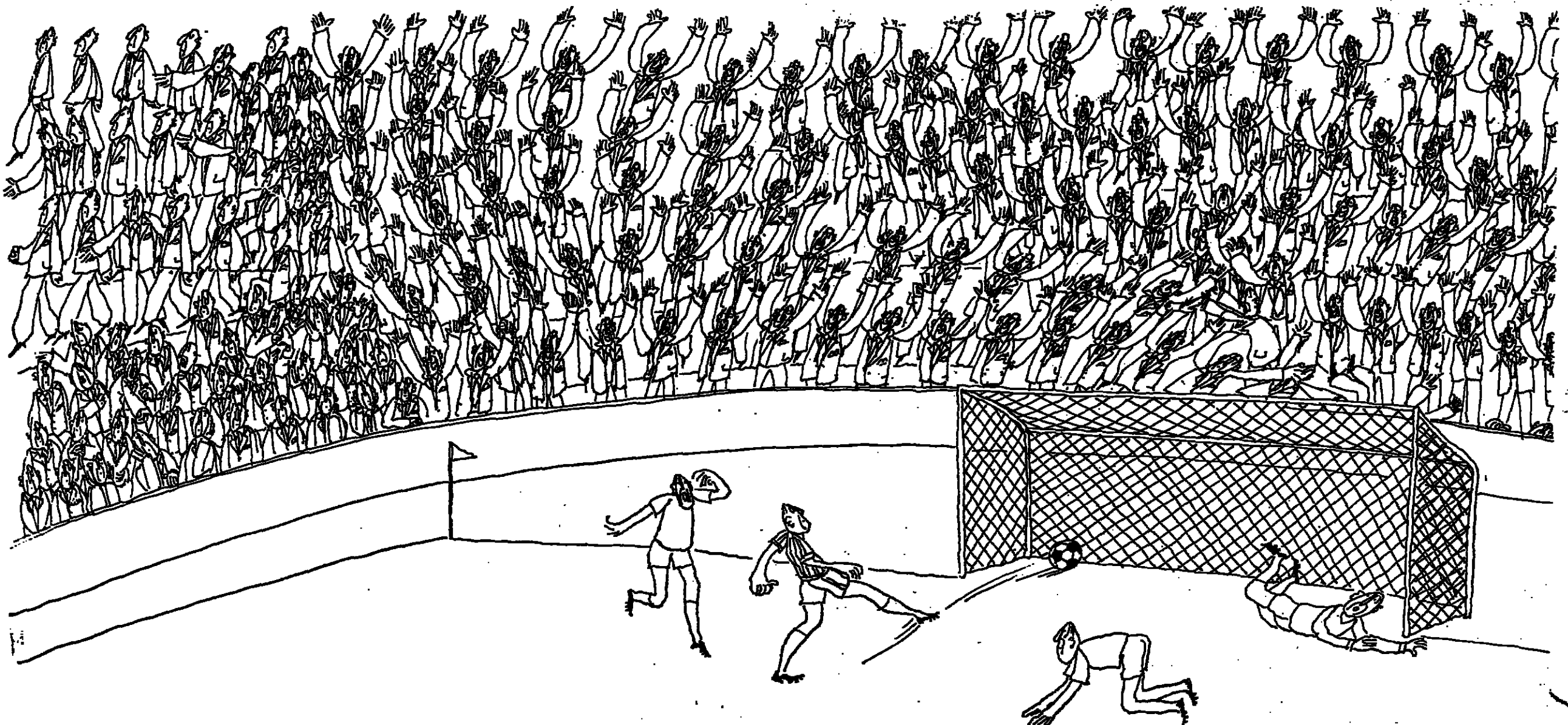
people to farms. We just cannot drive everyone to big centres," he says. Tourists spend more than 100m Fmk in the province annually. This is more than half of the total income from farming.

Tourism is not only important as a source of revenue. The different tourist facilities also serve the local population and make living easier. This is especially important in the northernmost areas.

Finland's whole tourism organization has been future. The changed and the new tourist fully equipped also has some marketing drives both in the south of Finland and abroad. This, combined with the economic climate, has need guidance.

Tourism which suits new trend development, 1970s led to overinvestment in Lapland, and now the trend is not to build but to improve.

The trend is also away from the luxury hotels, Matkailu—L which you can find even in the remotest areas of Lapland, towards encouraging and private



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A successful team needs many things — good coaching, ample facilities for build-up and practice, sound craftsmanship and creative thinking. In the hard and yet delicate game of newsprint and other printing paper making, the latest and best way to be one up is thermomechanical pulping, TMP. Until now the TMP technique of United Paper Mills Ltd of Finland has been tailored only for the big boys, mills producing up to 560 tonnes per day of newsprint or

other high filler content printing paper grades, but today the coaches of United's United Technology, the TMP experts at Jyväskylä Engineering Works, are busy thinking big on smaller scales, designing proper units for TMP production of 10,000 tonnes per annum upwards.

The team, United's United Technology, really has all it takes: Jyväskylä Engineering Works to design and tailor-make the units, Kaipola Paper Mill whose TMP

division operates continuously, creating expertise in running TMP systems and offering the best possible opportunities for mill-scale test runs, printing houses to test the products in end-use production, and Finn-talc to produce the filler for high class printability and brightness in the paper. When will you join the winning side and score with United's United Technology?

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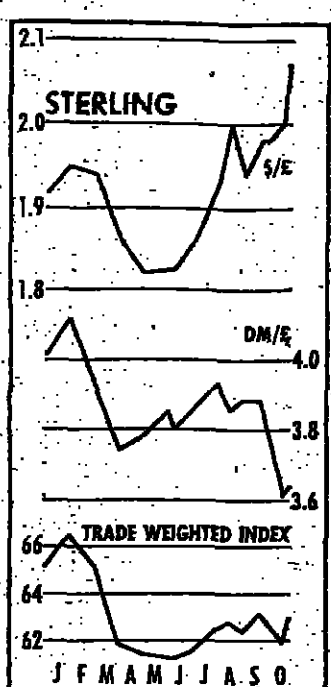
THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Pound at three-year high as flight from dollar fatters increased pace

Caroline Atkinson
The flight from the dollar
announced yesterday with huge
driving the rate down to
a low against several
currencies. The pound leapt by
over 4 cents on the day,
to \$2.07. This is the
highest level in dollar terms
the pound has reached
since early November 1975, and
is a record high against the
dollar since 1976.
The pound also gained
against some other currencies
yesterday, pushing its average
weighted value from 62.2
to 62.3 per cent of its end 1971
value. This puts it back to the
level of a month ago.
The pound's rise in reaction to
the dollar's decline, with a
parity sharp rise towards the
end of the day, it closed at a
record high in London of
\$4.75 an ounce, a rise of \$4.75
Wednesday. There was
a demand for the metal in
own right, as well as mark-
up to compensate for the
dollar's decline in currency
markets.
Central banks, including the
York Federation, tried to
halt the dollar's decline,
but thought that the Ger-
man Federal Bank, the Bank of
France and the Swiss National
Bank all bought substantial
amounts of dollars to hold down
the dollar. Despite this, the
dollar continued to fall against
most all currencies. It closed
new low against the Ger-
man mark and the Japanese
although the percentage
during the day was slightly
than on Wednesday.
The markets have left no



doubt in the past two days that
they were disappointed by
President Carter's anti-inflation
programme. The dollar has
fallen by 24 per cent against
the mark since before the
statement on Tuesday, closing
at DM1.76 yesterday. Against
the yen it has lost 21 per cent,
against the Swiss franc 11 per
cent in the past two days. It
finished at 178.1 yen and
Sw fr 1.506 in London yesterday.
The markets are anxiously

awaiting the publication today
of the United States trade and
inflation figures for September.
It is feared that the trade gap
will be larger than the pre-
vious month's. However,
dealers admit that economic
factors probably are no longer
causing the dollar's fall, and
many believe the dollar is now
undervalued in relation to its
prices and trade performance.
But much of its weakness has
come from a wish by holders
of dollars to diversify their
portfolios. As the currency has
plunged further and further
and the markets lose all con-
fidence in the ability of the
United States Administration to
stem the decline, the effect has
snow-balled with increasing
numbers of people being
nervous about holding on to
dollars.
Some market men now
believe that further rises in
interest rates will be insuf-
ficient to help the dollar. One
commentator said that the
currency losing 1 or 2 per cent
of its value in a day, who cares
about the annual rate of interest
payable if you hold them?
The Bank of England was
believed to have stayed on the
sidelines yesterday and left the
supporting of the dollar to
other central banks, although
a few dollars may have been
taken into the United King-
dom's official reserves. The Fed
in New York was quite active,
according to dealers there,
although it probably did not
intervene as much as it had
on Wednesday.

Sharp rise head in US borrowing

Frank Vogel
Washington, Oct 26
The United States Treasury
is to raise substantially
the amount of new cash in the
market in the next six months,
it could well exert
pressure on the upward
of interest rates.
Anthony Solomon, Under
secretary of the Treasury, said
that Treasury officials were
surely market financing in
current quarter would total
\$11,000 million and that the
volume in the first quarter
1979 would be about
\$10,000 million. He said
Treasury expected to have
a balance at the end of
March of \$12,000 million and
a pace at the end of March
of about \$8,000 million.
Henry Kaufman, chief
economist and general partner
of the firm of Kaufman
Brothers, told the
American Bankers Association's
annual meeting yesterday that
high levels of United States
current borrowing was one
behind his prediction
that the American credit
market was about to
experience the most dramatic
increase in rates since the
crisis began in late 1976.
Kaufman estimated that
federal government net
demand in 1979 would
be \$70,000 million.
Richard Kelly, deputy
secretary of the
Treasury for debt management,
said that the Treasury
forecast appeared
accurate. Total govern-
ment borrowing in the next
years equalled about
\$100 million for 1977 and some-
what above \$87,000 million
for the next year.
The Treasury is only one of
the government agencies to
now in the United States
crisis, albeit the single largest
borrower. To some degree
Treasury has been able to
use direct market borrowing
year because of large pur-
chases by foreign governments
of Treasury securities.

Surprising boost from American trade figures

From Our US Economics
Correspondent
Washington, Oct 26
America's trade deficit in
September rose by \$70.2m to
\$1,691.1m, much less than the
currency markets had expected,
and this, coupled with aggres-
sive market intervention last
today by the United States
Central Bank, resulted in the
dollar rising sharply
against all major foreign
currencies, including sterling.
Only last Friday the Com-
merce Department said it
expected the September deficit
to total \$2,200m and this
influenced market expectations.
Exports, however, rose more
rapidly than had been
expected, registering a 7.7 per
cent gain over the August
level to \$13,428.3m, while
imports rose by 7.3 per cent to
\$15,126m.
The Federal Reserve Bank
sought to capitalize on the
figures by intervening heavily
in the exchanges, and the
pound fell within a few
minutes to \$2.0550 from \$2.0775.
The dollar rose against all the
strong currencies by substantial
amounts late tonight with the
renewed sliding to
DM1.7600 from DM1.7825, and
the Japanese Yen moving back
to 178 from 179.25.

The release of the trade fig-
ures itself was a surprise as it
had been due tomorrow morn-
ing. One unconfirmed report
suggested that the figures had
been leaked to some people in
the markets and that this
prompted the Commerce De-
partment to publish the data
early.
The figures show that on a
seasonally adjusted basis the
United States trade deficit in
the first nine months of this
year was \$2,667m against a
deficit in the comparable 1977
period of \$17,126m.
It remains to be seen
whether currency operators will
accept these figures as proof
of the Treasury's assertion that
America's trade performance is
improving significantly. Ex-
ports in the four months to the
end of September showed an
average gain of 13 per cent
over the previous four-month
period.
The Commerce Department
noted that for the first nine
months of this year, exports on
a seasonally adjusted basis
attained an annual rate of
\$138,738m, about 15 per cent
above the total for the 1977
calendar year, while imports in
the first nine months were at
an annual rate of \$168,961m, an
increase of about 14 per cent
over all of 1977.

Mr Jenkins to see Herr Schmidt

Bonn, Oct 26
Mr Roy Jenkins, President of
the European Commission, will
leave Bonn tomorrow to
discuss with Herr Helmut
Schmidt, the West German
Chancellor, the problem which
has arisen in connection with
his plan to establish a Euro-
pean Monetary System.
It appears that Mr Jenkins
is concerned about the British
attitude towards the EMS, and
is anxious to find out what
happened in last week's talks
between Herr Schmidt and Mr
Callaghan.

Monetary system snags still in the way of Italy

From John Earle
Rome, Oct 26
President Valéry Giscard
d'Estaing of France sought in
talks here today with Signor
Giulio Andreotti, Italy's Prime
Minister, to convince Italy to
enter the proposed European
Monetary System on the sched-
uled date of January 1, but he
admitted that technical
problems remained in the way.
He told a press conference,
held before his departure, that
he returned to France from a 24-hour
visit to Rome, that his approach
had been above all political.
The conclusions, he maintained,
were on the political level
"positive and encouraging".
He had, however, listened
with interest to "observations
and suggestions" made by the
Italians on the technical level,
which were not gone into in

Cabinet given 'state of play' on EMS

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Members of the Cabinet have
still not received papers from
the Treasury setting out the
proposals for a European Mon-
etary System.
When the subject was raised
at yesterday's meeting at 10
Downing Street, all that Mr
Denis Healey, the Chancellor,
could do was to give "the state
of play".
That is that many of the
essential parts of the scheme
have yet to be agreed, and he
argued that there is no point
in having a debate until there
is some certainty about the
details of the proposition.
Far more time was spent,
apparently, in a discussion of
the world-wide repercussions of
the fall in the value of the
dollar and the predicament of
President Carter as he tries to
deal with a situation which has
much in common with that
which faced the Labour Govern-
ment in 1976.
Since a decision on EMS has
to be taken by the beginning of
December, Ministers are an-
xious to begin the discussion.
They are demanding information,
and the Parliamentary
Labour Party wants to be con-
sulted before the Cabinet takes
a decision.
Mr Healey has already told
the Cabinet and the NEC of the
Labour Party that if EMS could
bring greater stability to the
pound, it would be an acceptable
price. It should be seriously con-
sidered.
But, he said, for Britain to
enter the scheme it would have
to be shown that it would:
encourage growth; impose
discipline on the country which
with strong economies as well
as on the weak countries; that
it would be accompanied by
drastic changes in the Common
Agricultural Policy and in the
EEC Budget; and that it would
not endanger the economic
policies of the United States
and the Third World.
Mr Healey told his colleagues
that the previous "snake" had
given far too much advantage
to the Germans, and "if we do
not get it right in order to
prevent a similar fate" then the
United Kingdom would not
join.
Mr Callaghan has emphasized
that his guiding light will be
whether EMS is in British
national interests. The main
question which he writes
answering is: is it going to
stabilize exchange rates; is it
going to work if the inflation
rate and the growth rate of
every EEC country is not the
same; and does it mean that
there would have to be a closer
relationship of economic
policies.
Mr Callaghan hopes to have
full details of the scheme
before he has bilateral dis-
cussions next month with
Signor Giulio Andreotti, the
Italian Prime Minister, Mr Jack
Lyons, the Irish Prime Min-
ister, and with President Giscard
d'Estaing.
Quite clearly Dr David Owen,
the Foreign and Commonwealth
Secretary, is right in his as-
sessment that the Cabinet's
decision cannot be given "until
we are right up against the
deadline in December".

Commerzbank buys Guest Keen's 25 pc holding in Sachs

By Clifford Webb
Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds
has put the finishing touch to
its three years' long abortive
battle to acquire control of
Germany's leading clutch
manufacturer. It has sold its
25 per cent holding in Sachs
AG to the German Commerz-
bank for an undisclosed sum.
The deal will be officially
announced at a joint press con-
ference in Frankfurt today.
The sale was not unexpected
and neither is the purchaser.
It is understood that Commerz-
bank was largely responsible
for raising the original
Deutsche mark 110m (£23.9m)
purchase price for the 25 per
cent stake.
Negotiations for the sale
began several months ago soon
after GKN announced that it
would not be proceeding with
its appeal to Herr Otto Lam-
dorff, the West German Econ-
omics Minister, to override
the Supreme Court ruling
against GKN's acquisition of
Sachs.
Sir Barrie Heath, chairman
of GKN and his board, took
the view that they were not
investors in other people's

businesses and could put the
money to better use in an
existing, or still to be acquired,
wholly owned subsidiary.
The saga began in
November, 1975, when GKN
announced agreement with the
Sachs family to acquire a 75
per cent stake for DM330m in
cash. Six months later the Ger-
man Cartel Office issued a pro-
hibition order and a long legal
wrangle began.
GKN appealed to the High
Court in Berlin and reinforced
its determination to proceed
by acquiring 25 per cent of the
Sachs equity in July, 1976.
It was encouraged soon
afterwards when the EEC pro-
nounced its support by ruling
that the proposed acquisition
was not in breach of the
Community's rules on competi-
tion.
When the Berlin court found
in favour of GKN the way
seemed clear for the British
company to go ahead with
plans to invest heavily in
Sachs' principal subsidiary,
Fichtel and Sachs, manufac-
turers of clutches and shock
absorbers.

In March, 1977, however, the
Cartel Office appealed to the
German Supreme Court in
Karlsruhe. After an agonizing
11 months' wait while an army
of lawyers prepared a moun-
tain of documentation, the
Supreme Court overruled Ber-
lin and GKN had to retire
from the field.
Peter Norman writes: Commerz-
bank last night said it could
neither confirm nor deny that
it had bought GKN's interests
in Sachs, the holding company
for Fichtel and Sachs. Banking
sources in Frankfurt said they
thought that a statement might
be forthcoming today.
If the deal is confirmed, it is
unlikely that the bank will re-
gain its holding in Sachs as a
permanent investment.
The large German banks have
in recent years moved away
from their earlier policy of
acquiring large blocks of Ger-
man industrial concerns to hold
on a long term basis.
While divestiture remains a
comparative rarity, a permanent
acquisition of the size of GKN's
former holding in Sachs would
represent a significant break
with recent trends.

German steel on a brighter path

The future seems to be
brightening for German
European steel industry after
four years of deep recession.
Although the industry as a
whole is still taking an extreme-
ly cautious view of develop-
ment, and the European Com-
mission has already decided
that its antitrust plan for steel
will have to be continued next
year, the first signs of re-
covery are now appearing in
West Germany—Europe's largest
steel producing nation.
West German crude steel
production in both August and
September was a good 14 per
cent higher than in the com-
parable months of last year,
and officials at the Iron and
Steel Federation in Düsseldorf
are now confident that output
this year should be well over
42 million tonnes, on a par with
production in 1976 and com-
fortably in excess of last year's
39 million tonnes total.
Perhaps more important,
more efficient producers in the
Community—the category that
includes most of the German
steel concerns—are now
thought to be operating profit-
ably, thanks to a rise in selling
prices.
The German car industry
boom, which is now in its
third year, and the upsurge in
the construction industry are
beginning to have positive
effects for Germany's steel
companies. Earlier this month,
the Thyssen Group began to
quote prices for reinforcing
bars, indicating that produc-
tion of this low technology
product had once more become
profitable in West Germany.
German steel concerns have
also been booking more orders
from abroad and these should
boost profits as well as turn-
over as world steel prices have
tended to outstrip the upwards
movement of the mark on
foreign exchange markets.
In its October report, the
German Federal Bank noted
that companies were again
beginning to invest in new
machinery—a trend that
should in turn increase
demand for steel.
Admittedly, the German
steel industry is still a long
way from flourishing, and this
year's output, even if it
reaches 43 million tonnes, will
still be well below 1974's
record level of 53.2 million
tonnes.
But steel industry econ-
omists in Brussels believe that
the position of the industry in
Germany is improving at a
considerable pace. On past
experience this should mean
better times for steel pro-
ducers elsewhere in Europe.
They believe that the German
recovery could be followed by
a revival in the rest of the
modern steel producers in Hol-
land, Luxembourg and
Flanders.
But such a recovery would
also bring into sharp relief a
gap that exists between
Europe's efficient plants and
those in France, Britain, Italy
and southern Belgium that
seem doomed to lose money.
Peter Norman
in Brussels

* Profit before tax increased to £620,920
from £433,453.
* Earnings per share increased to 11.2p
from 7.0p.
* Dividend increased by maximum
permitted and cover increased to 7.7
times.
* Net assets increased to 82.4p from
48.9p per share.
* Group liquidity improved by £884,000.
* Proposed Capitalisation issue of one for one.

ba
Burns Anderson Limited
Industrial Holding Group
9, St. John Street, Manchester M3 4DW
Telephone: 061-832 8484 Telex: 566116

Production of airbus to be quadrupled

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Hamburg, Oct 26
Production of the European
airbus was to be quadrupled
over the next six years, leaders
of the West German aircraft
industry said here today.
Current production rate for
the 300-seater A300 airbus is
two a month. By next year, it
will be three a month, by 1981
four a month and by 1985 eight
a month.
By 1985 the production will
include the 200-seater A310
version of the airbus for which
Britain is likely to build the
European airbus consortium.
Agreement for Britain to
join France and West Germany
as a full member was reached
in Paris on Monday.
This huge expansion of the
programme demonstrates how
serious the airbus partners are
now becoming to compete in
Europe with the products of
the United States aircraft
industry.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls	Equities fell sharply
Allied Plant 3p to 18 1/2p Becken Mines 1p to 6 1/2p Gold Fields 1p to 17 1/2p Doornfontein 6p to 25 1/2p E Rand Prop 1p to 31 1/2p Gen Accident 2p to 20 1/2p	Bk of NSW 20p to 60 1/2p Barker & Oson 1p to 12 1/2p Becham Grp 1p to 6 1/2p Boat B 18p to 12 1/2p Broken Hill 30p to 63 1/2p Hawker Sid 1p to 23 1/2p Hong & Shang 14p to 38 1/2p ICL 15p to 43 1/2p	Gilt-edged securities slipped back. Dollar premium 71.25 per cent (effective rate 33.57 per cent) Sterling rose by 4.05 cents to \$2.0700. The effective exchange rate index was at 63.0.

British Shipbuilders' £10m sale to landlocked Nepal

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent
Nepal, the landlocked Hima-
layan kingdom 30 miles from
the sea, is about to establish its
own merchant fleet with the
help of British Shipbuilders
and the British taxpayer.
In one of the most unusual
shipping deals of recent times,
British Shipbuilders announced
last night that it was selling
two cargo ships to the grandly
titled Royal Nepal Shipping
Corporation in a deal worth
£10m. Signing of the contract
took place yesterday, and
delivery of the two ships, both
SD 14's built by the Sunderland
yard of Austin and Pickersell
—will be the first to fly the
flag of the Nepalese merchant
navy, and will be registered in
the capital of Kathmandu.

The first of the two ships
will be delivered to her new
owners almost immediately,
because it is being resold by
another company which
originally ordered the ship. The
second will not be delivered
until the middle of 1980, and
will involve an undisclosed sub-
sidy from the Government's
shipbuilding intervention fund.
Normally, the Department of
Industry, which administers the
scheme, has advanced sums of
between 12 and 20 per cent
of a ship's contract price, with
an average subsidy of 16 per
cent. All allocations from the
scheme has advanced sums of
between 12 and 20 per cent
of the EEC Commission.
The ships will operate be-
tween Calcutta and Europe
with trade linked to an overland
corridor between Calcutta and
Nepal.

Henry Boot Interim Report 1978

The adverse results emerging from Local Authority
housing contracts in the Midlands Region — mentioned
in the last Chairman's Statement — have proved to be
worse than expected necessitating increased provisions
for losses which have overshadowed the total
performance of the Construction activity. In spite of
continuing pressure on margins, elsewhere the activity is
generally profitable.
The Engineering and Foundry activities are trading
satisfactorily and have moved into profit and the Joinery
activity is expected to be in overall profit by the end of
the year.
The Agricultural Equipment activity is suffering from a
recession in farm machinery sales and is not expected to
be profitable in 1978.
Whilst it is recognised that the overall half-year results
are extremely disappointing the effect of the current
set-back will be contained within 1978.

The UNAUDITED results of the Group include:			
	1978	1977	
	Half-year ended	Half-year ended	Year ended
	30th June	30th June	31st December
	£,000	£,000	£,000
Turnover	38,642	31,489	70,966
Loss (Profit) before taxation	- 836	877	2,013
Taxation	-	508	1,044
Loss (Profit) after taxation	- 836	469	969

The Directors of the Company have declared an interim
dividend of 2 1/2p per Ordinary Share of 50p in respect of
the year ending 31st December 1978 which is at the
same rate as the interim dividend declared last year and
will amount to £132,715 (full year 1977, £488,000).
The dividend will be paid on the 10th November 1978 to
shareholders whose names are on the register at the
close of business on the 26th October 1978.
The payment of a final dividend in respect of the year
ending 31st December 1978 must remain most
uncertain.

26th October 1978
E. H. BOOT,
Chairman

CONSTRUCTION : JOINERY : ENGINEERING : PROPERTY
FOUNDRY : PLANT : FINANCE : AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Copies of this Interim Report may be obtained from the Secretary,
Henry Boot & Sons Limited, Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield, S11 9PD.

Emergency talks on Humber bridge

Humber Bridge Board will hold an emergency meeting tomorrow against a background of growing fears that the contractors building the £68m bridge are now prepared to abandon the project.

It seems likely, however, that the board will postpone committing itself to any future course of action until its representatives have attended a meeting with Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport in London next week. The meeting will be attended by all parties to the dispute—the board; its consultants, Freeman Fox & Partners; the contractors, British Bridge Builders; and the principal union on site, the constructional section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Rodgers has increasingly become concerned at wrangling over progress on the bridge, which is now almost three years behind schedule, and likely to cost more than three times the original estimate. About three-quarters of the cost of the project is being borrowed from the Government at highly favourable rates of interest.

The board, on the advice of Freeman Fox, which has been refusing to authorise progress payments of costs incurred by the contractors, has now withheld payments totalling almost £950,000, because of alleged poor performance on site. British Bridge Builders disputes the consultants' right to take such action on a cost reimbursable contract.

Recently, BBB told its workforce of

about 300 engaged on the crucial cable-spinning exercise that unless it met productivity targets, set by the consultants, they would lose bonuses and supplements worth about £50 a week.

Helped by recent good weather, the workers have generally been meeting the targets. However, BBB has let it be known that the company was having cash flow problems, because they were not being fully reimbursed. Although they have not been confirmed, reports were circulating early last week that BBB had said it could not continue on the project beyond November 4.

BBB is a consortium of Clark's Chapman, Cleveland Bridge, and Redpath Dorman Long, respectively subsidiaries of NEL, Trafalgar House and British Steel. It has a share capital of only

£300 and its rotating chairmanship is now held by Mr Roger Baker, of Clarke Chapman.

A similarly-constituted consortium was put together for the Forth and Severn Bridges, and the three partners mounted a strong publicity campaign to win the Humber Bridge contract against possible overseas competition. Ironically, it is now being suggested in some quarters that should BBB abandon the job—and cut their losses—Government and client may be forced to look overseas for someone willing to complete the job.

Apart from the Government's financial commitment to the project, developments are being closely watched by the powerful Public Accounts Committee of all-party MPs.

Union leader gives pay New US inflation chief believes in hope to White House spreading 'disease' of competition

From Our US Economics Correspondent Washington, Oct 26

Mr Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has told the White House he will try his best to support the new voluntary pay code so long as prices are held down and some adjustment is considered in the 7 per cent wage guideline.

The White House is elated by his comments. The Teamsters, with more than 2 million members, start negotiations on a new three-year pay contract late this year and the final settlement could make or smash President Carter's new programme.

Mr Stuart Eizenstat, chief domestic affairs adviser at the White House, said Mr Fitzsimmons' statements were "very helpful and very pleasing".

The Administration was willing to make adjustments in its guidelines "if they are really needed", but the President hoped the teamsters would

accept that the 7 per cent level is fair, particularly as tax rebates will be given to workers who limit their pay rises to this level should inflation go above 7 per cent in 1979.

Mr Fitzsimmons said that the Teamsters could not go into negotiations relying on the Congressional adoption of the President's plan for "real wage insurance". However, Mr Eizenstat said that talks with congressional leaders already had indicated that Congress would swiftly approve this plan.

Mr Donald Seibert, chairman of the J. C. Penney Company and head of the United States Business Roundtable's inflation task force, said that business would support the President's wage guidelines, but there were fears that mandatory controls might be ordered eventually by the White House. Mr Eizenstat rejected this. "We do not see our plan as a step toward controls,"

From Frank Vogel Washington, Oct 26

Mr Alfred Kahn, 61, who was appointed yesterday to the post of chief inflation spokesman in the US Administration, took the job because he was assured by President Carter that he would have direct access to the Oval Office, full command of all aspects of the new anti-inflation programme, and that his power would go well beyond just administering the new voluntary wages and prices guidelines.

Mr Kahn's appointment ought to be a relief to American businessmen, because nobody in the Carter Administration over the past year has been so outspoken as he against government regulation of business and the imposition of government controls on the free enterprise system. Businessmen worried that the new guidelines are just one step along the road to mandatory controls, should be able to sleep a little more easily now.

Mr Kahn was in the midst of boosting business competition and deregulating industries in New York, as the chairman of the state's Public Service Commission, when President Carter asked him to become chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board 16 months ago. The former Dean of Cornell University took the job and revolutionized the airline industry, moving from a monopoly to a lot of competition and ensuring sharp cuts in air fares.

Mr Kahn told me recently that competition (in the airline business) is a disease that is spreading and this is a beneficial disease. As the new anti-inflation overseas he will assuredly move swiftly to try to spread the disease further, ensuring that deregulation and competition comes to the ground transport industries and that the economic cost of every new government regulation is carefully evaluated.

He has written books and articles about the virtues of

competition and he fervently believes that reducing government regulation of business can directly contribute towards slowing inflation.

Mr Kahn does not believe his new job will demand that he wades into the midst of collective bargaining sessions, shouts a union leaders and businessmen and deals with every pay contract and price rise. He will spend a lot of time talking publicly about the need to curb inflation and striving to ensure that the environment is created that will encourage business and labour cooperation with the new guidelines. He is a most effective public speaker.

He has been reported as saying that his new job is 100 times more important than the one he has just left, but the "chances of success are about one-thousandth".

The new chairman of the CAB is an existing member, Mr Marvin Cohen, 46, a lawyer from Arizona.

ICL chief looks to EEC accord on computers

By Kenneth Owen Technology Correspondent

Concerted action by member governments of the European Community on computer-related issues of public concern such as privacy, infringement of intellectual property, transfer of funds and the transnational transfer of data, copyright and patents—was called for yesterday by Dr Christopher Wilson, managing director of International Computers Ltd (ICL).

Speaking at a press conference to mark the company's tenth anniversary, Dr Wilson listed the proposed Community action and five other objectives for the future.

These were a better public understanding of the automation issues; the establishment of the minimum (but necessary) preference, on an EEC basis, to combat foreign infiltration; the establishment of a secure European source of advanced silicon technology; the availability of high-bandwidth communication systems, possibly using fibre optics; for all telephone and television users; and the attainment of such an increase in national productivity through the use of micro-electronics as will enable a substantial reduction of working hours to be achieved.

The information-processing industry, he said, could provide a further 20 per cent increase in the performance of the technology, comparable to the million-fold increase that had been achieved since computing began.

ICL could become a £1,000m company in the first half of the 1980s, Dr Wilson said, earning some two thirds of its revenue outside the United Kingdom.

Pit productivity scheme begins to show results

By Nicholas Hirst Our Energy Correspondent

Coal output from Britain's deep mines is rising as the miners' productivity scheme begins to show results. In the first nine months of the year output per man-shift rose by 2.3 per cent from 2.18 to 2.23 tonnes.

During the same period total output was slightly lower than in 1977 because of a reduction in numbers employed, but in the third quarter production was 1.4 per cent higher than in the same three months last year.

Consumption, however, continues to fall, and was 4.5 million tonnes lower in the first nine months of 1978, at 87.3 million tonnes.

Fewer overseas visitors but tourist revenue rises

By Edward Townsend

Three per cent fewer overseas visitors came to the United Kingdom in the second quarter of this year compared with a year earlier, but they spent £506m against £496m, according to the latest figures from the Department of Trade.

In the first six months of the year, 684,000 overseas visitors came to the country, a slight decrease on the previous year. The decline, however, accelerated during the six months and recently prompted Sir Henry Marking, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, to issue a warning that more promotional work was needed to bring more of the international tourist trade to Britain.

On an unadjusted basis, the United Kingdom's trade balance in tourism showed a surplus of £168m in the second quarter against £221m a year earlier.

The number of foreign holidaymakers fell by eight per cent compared with April-June, 1977, while the United Kingdom residents holidaying abroad rose in number by 23 per cent.

Japan's industrial production up 1.1 pc

Japan's September industrial production index rose 1.1 per cent to a preliminary 124.2 (base 1975), seasonally adjusted, from a revised figure of 122.9 in August, when it rose 1.2 per cent from July, the International Trade and Industry Ministry announced in Tokyo.

The gain for September compared with a year earlier was 7.2 per cent from 115.8.

BP drills deepest N Sea well

British Petroleum has completed drilling, probably the

In brief

deepest well so far in the North Sea as part of its obligations under an agreement for it to join in a consortium with other nations near the Norwegian meridian line. The well measured 17,655 feet below the sea bed. Gas was found near the base but mechanical problems prevented full evaluation. Drilling of the well on block 3/30a-2A gives BP a 37.4 per cent stake in blocks 3/30, 4/2 and 4/26. British Natural Oil Corporation has a 12.1 per cent interest.

Ford strike depresses car output figures

The Ford strike, which has caused loss of production of 53,000 vehicles, has depressed Britain's total car output in September which, at 107,493 units, was 7.7 per cent lower than a year earlier. Department of Industry figures issued yesterday show that output in the first nine months totalled 982,597 cars, a rise of just over 1 per cent on the same period of 1977. Car sales, however, are up by 23.5 per cent.

Nippon Steel plan to reduce production

Nippon Steel Corporation has announced a rationalisation plan to reduce its annual crude steel production capacity to 36 million tonnes by the fiscal year 1980, ending March 31, 1981, from the present 47 million tonnes.

A Nippon spokesman said the plan, calling for the halting of operations at five plants of four steelworks across the country for certain defined periods by that year, was submitted to the federation of workers' unions, and help. It is not clear

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Improving the operation of industrial tribunals

From Mr C. D. G. P. Waud

Sir, Whilst discussing the operative subject of improving the operation of industrial tribunals, it is desirable to consider the basic objects of the legislation and then look to see how best to put them into operation. The original intention of Parliament was to introduce a sense of justice into labour relations and to provide a legal framework (in the form of industrial tribunals) where disputes could be resolved quickly, cheaply and fairly, and where each side would feel at ease. These disputes were mainly concerned with redundancy and unfair dismissals, and, even today, they form the vast bulk of the workload of the tribunals.

Over the years, the subject has got more complicated as various loopholes have been found and plugged, only to lead to more difficulties. Inevitably it is a very fluid part of our law, with a vast amount of case law being built up on the meaning of different passages and words in each Act of Parliament.

The jurisdiction of the tribunals has been greatly widened, covering such explosive issues as racial and sexual discrimination, equal pay, and a quick pursuit of the relevant Acts will show the difficulty of the ordinary person, be he an employer or an employee, in understanding what it is about, let alone putting the provisions into practice. Acting responsibly and in accordance with good common sense will not necessarily provide him with a defence.

It is not time to afford all eligible parties legal aid for representation in the tribunals as is the case in the ordinary Courts? An employer need not shudder at the prospect of facing a legally aided former employee because if he is successful in resisting the claim

and satisfies certain financial tests, he will be able to recover his costs out of the legal aid fund. On the other hand, the employee will have the benefit of a lawyer provided he can satisfy the legal aid committee that he has a prima facie case and does not have adequate means of his own.

The result of extending legal aid is likely to be an increased cost to the community, but is it the oil that enables a civilised society to tick, and without it each person would be inclined to take the law into his own hands.

It is not possible, in my view, to put the clock back and provide simple basic employment requirements, e.g., just to say, no man is to be unfairly dismissed.

Everyone knows (and generally agrees with) the principle. It is in carrying out the principle in different situations that the difficulties arise. The law will always remain complicated and will probably get worse as the years go by, especially as the EEC Articles as set out in the Treaty of Rome and extended by Council Directives are now super-imposed on our law.

The effect of granting legal aid may, in some cases, be to prolong cases, but a body of specialist lawyers (of which there is a strong nucleus already) will spring up, and hopefully they will be able to concentrate, in the tribunals, on the important issues to be decided. Perhaps even more important, it will enable justice to be done in cases where it would otherwise go by default.

Yours faithfully, C. D. G. P. WAUD, Lamb Building, Temple, EC4A 3AS, October 16.

Credit check call by union

From Mr W. H. Thomas Sir, The Post Office 119, Union was reported Times, October 13) that the Post Office should use a commercial credit agency to investigate subscribers' status, but set up its own. No doubt the interests of the public are overlooked in the consequences of having Post Office run body.

By virtue of the Credit Act 1974 a credit agency must use information about him consumer who will ask for it, and a 25p fee. But an "if data store is not a credit agency, is not the Act, does not need and is not open to a special by anyone. It is important that any credit system set up by owned industry has at least some degree of openness, be it licensed or not. Otherwise the public interest is the public interest. V. H. THOMAS, Legal Advisor, National Consumer Co 18 Queen's Gate London SW1H 9AA.

Environment symbol

From Mr Brian Hopf Sir, Most corporate may be "naïve rubbish" says *Diary*, October 26, surely what is more is that, in these environmental aware industry has retained a symbol depicting a spool? BRIAN HOPKINS, Apples, 100 Midway Road, Barr Sussex, PO22 0EQ.

Composition of Inland Revenue bo

From Mr James Marsh

Sir, I have long been a believer that there should be non-executive commissioners on the Board of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue appointed from the accountancy profession, the CBI, the TUC and the British Institute of Management. These would have brought common sense to the board room which has been so manifestly lacking in the Inland Revenue in recent years.

I now consider that the Customs and Excise from their operation of VAT are in even greater need of lay commissioners. I read in *The Sunday Telegraph* letters from the chairman of the commissioners and from their trade union leader. It is manifest that guerrilla war is taking place between the business world and the VAT staff. The two quoted figures to show that

2,500 underpayments are found each week and the sum of £50m is reclaimed annually.

This means that annually there are 125,000 underpayments and as the visits take place every three or four years between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of businesses are underpaying VAT. Is it because 30 per cent to 40 per cent of businesses are run dishonestly? Is it because the rules are too complex?

Is it because these underpayments are "Kiddy Kash" ones? By Kiddy Kash are meant transactions in which there is no net revenue loss. Thus a plumber who zero rates a job in error and fails to charge tax, to a registered business has caused no real loss. He has a tax driver who does not charge a local authority for taking handicapped children to school. The local authority would reclaim.

'Gains' from CGT assessment

From Mr D. G. Lindsay

Sir, I have just received a capital gains tax assessment on the national productivity of my wife and myself in the year ending April 5 where under the percentage borne by tax to gain comes to 25.15 per cent, against the 30 per cent it would have been the previous year.

However, had we not been married the percentage would have been a mere 11.07 per cent, against the same 30 per cent last year.

Thus, the amount of capital gains tax relief given to the married tax payer is 4.84 per cent (in the case of our "gain" is little more than one quarter of the relief that the non-married enjoying the same amount of gain will be getting).

And this was supposed to be a family budget! Yours faithfully, DAVID G. LINDSAY, 8 Swanton Field, Whitehall-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, RG8 7EP, October 23.

From Professor Kenneth J. Hume

Sir, I see that the cost of preparing PAYE tables is likely to be £2.5m this year. Presumably, HM Treasury calculate the figures using logarithmic tables, check them by the same process and enter the results in a leather-backed ledger which is sent off to HMSO. There, perhaps, the type is hand-set and printed on a press first commissioned before the war, the 1914-18 war, of course.

Surely, it should be possible today for a computer to turn out all the figures in a few hours and transmit them directly to modern typesetting machines. Is there any reason, therefore, why the tables could not be in the hands of employers within a month of budget figures being released without the number of staff involved being more than doubled?

Yours truly, K. J. HUME, 24 College Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL53 7QU.

Wealth taxation in Spain

From Mr A. P. Medina

Sir, I refer to the continuing correspondence concerning the Spanish wealth tax.

It would seem that the main problem of instituting a wealth tax is one of control and, feeling this, the present British Government, of a socialist persuasion, has not felt able to impose such a tax here. It would be most interesting to know how the Spanish Government proposes to implement such a scheme.

To threaten imprisonment for non-payment of taxes is scarcely a viable proposition—the country's prisons and bullfight arenas could not contain the numbers that would be involved!

As has rightly been pointed out, in the majority of cases, a non-resident who owns a home owner's liability is 0.2 per cent of his assets if valued at under 25m pesetas. The Spanish national may offset 4m pesetas relief and in addition 2m relief for his wife and 1m each for his children before arriving at his net worth. Therefore, in many cases we are probably talking about a liability of a very low order, or none at all.

Where the non-Spanish national is at a disadvantage (not discriminated against) is in having to engage the services of bank or lawyer, thus incurring considerable expenses not normally entered into by the Spanish "man in the street".

This is because the Spanish national may all his claims on his tax form, whereas the non-resident, not having a form, must employ professional help. It is not clear

whether or not the non-resident is allowed the relief for wife and children, but if he is not entitled to this, then he is indeed discriminated against. It is interesting to know that the assessment is based on the assessed value of the property (usually a low percentage of the true value), multiplied by a factor to increase the sum to a figure closer to the market value. The interpretation made by the legal profession in Spain is that if this figure falls below 4m pesetas, no declaration whatsoever has to be made.

Obviously, to continue with this situation is ridiculous, since the legislation seems to be intended to turn an "X-ray" eye on the Spanish tax payer and not for non-residents so far as experience in other matters proves.

In my opinion, there must be more effective ways of collecting tax than this, which must be costly in administration and which must act as a deterrent to non-residents who would otherwise be willing to invest their money in property and come to Spain to spend cash as well.

Finally, it seems that no one has mentioned that this tax is a temporary one applicable only to the fiscal year 1977 and that it is still being debated in the Spanish Parliament and therefore no one is going to be. Yours faithfully, A. P. MEDINA, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, October 17.

Exporters urged to press sales in France

By Stephen Goodwin

Sir, Nicholas Henderson, British Ambassador in Paris, yesterday urged those exporting to France not to be shy about putting their products "in the shop window".

Speaking at a British Overseas Trade Board conference in London, Sir Nicholas drew a comparison between the amounts spent on advertising and promotion by British and German exporters.

A French survey of advertising by foreign companies in France showed that this year British companies were spending about 17 per cent of their total promotional costs on press advertising, whereas the Germans were spending 29 per cent.

Managers living standards up

By Patricia Tisdall

Managers' salaries were not so depressed last year as in previous years, according to a new Inbucan management consultant survey published yesterday. This shows that executives operating in private industry sectors earned 16 per cent more in the year to last July compared with the preceding 12 months and that earnings represented a real gain in living standards.

Recent increases, however, have not been sufficient to compensate for the losses experienced over the last four years.

The survey shows that executives' average net salaries after tax rose by 69 per cent between 1974 and 1978, but that retail prices rose by 81 per cent during the same period.

To achieve equilibrium, executives would have needed to

have earned an average net after-tax salary of £7,240, instead of which they earned £6,745, representing a shortfall in real terms of £495 or 7 per cent.

Recent increases have not been gained through breaking the Government's pay guidelines but through selective use of the "kitty" principle applied for the first time last year.

Other factors applied to executives' salaries included self-funding productivity arrangements, payments for increased responsibility as well as deferred recruitment and replacement of leavers.

The survey shows that senior executives were able to make up some ground lost in earlier phases of wage control last year. The first three ranks

below managing directorship all received salary rises of around 16 per cent, whereas the two ranks below that obtained 13 per cent increases.

"This is something new", it concludes. "Previously, pay increases were used to reduce net increases as one climbed the salary ladder. Probably it reflects a realization that those in the higher jobs have suffered most during the pay policy."

The typical British executive is aged 45 and has been with his present company for 13 years, holding the same position for five years says the report.

He also has a company car, is covered by a contributory pension scheme and pays to the scheme between 5 per cent and 7.5 per cent of his basic salary.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Beecham leads fall to lowest level for months

Any vestige of hope that sentiment in the stock market was buoyant enough to make prices back up again was finally dispelled yesterday when shares tumbled to their lowest levels for three and a half months.

Beecham led the way down on fears that the group is going to find it tougher in the American market while the weakness

P & O, at 85p, has been the only one of the major shipping groups to underperform the market lately. Any institutions wanting to pick up shares on recovery hopes appear to have done so and there is little support at the current levels. Some market men are already wondering if the stock will test the 80p level when the shares go ex-div in mid November.

of the dollar and the slow progress on the pay front fuelled the setback.

Share prices were marked lower from the outset, taking six points from the FT Ordinary share index by 10.00 am. In light trade jobs continued to call prices lower and by mid-afternoon the loss amounted to some 8.5. However, some late new time buying helped shares recover and the index ended only 5.3 off at 484.8.

With short-term investors continuing to close their positions, and institutions holding off buying meantime, most market men anticipated that the index could have another 10 point fall before it bottoms out. The chartists, who predicted the 493 support level, are now anticipating that the downturn

will be contained at the 475 level.

In the gilt edged securities market, dealers had one of their quietest days in months. In loans, where the market was little tested, stocks ended around an eighth easier while shorts, continuing to be worried by the expected hike in American interest rates, lost three sixteenths on the day.

A report that Beecham is to be prohibited from making any agreement in the United States that would prevent any other company from selling its prescription drugs brought the shares under heavy pressure in the market.

Against a price of some 750p,

three months ago the shares touched 645p at one stage yesterday before closing at 630p, a net fall of 12p. The group has denied that the proposed consent decree in America will in any way affect its future sales growth there.

Elsewhere among the leader stocks John Brown fell back heavily losing 20p to 428p while Hawker Siddeley shed 15p to 231p. Thorn at 358p and Lucas at 517p ended 6p lower. Pilkington lost 10p to 300p and ICI eased 5p to 380p.

In electricals ICL, a recent high flyer succumbed to profit

taking losing 16p to 437p while Flessey eased 3p to 112p. Rascal shed 5p to 320p and GEC and 316p ended 2p lower.

Ahead of figures due next month De La Rue tumbled 13p to 422p while Reed International reporting next week shed 4p to 168p and Martonair also unveiling profits soon, lost 8p to 228p.

A surprising interim loss sliced 18p from Henry Boot at 120p while Coral Leisure at 113p lost 4p on trading news and Border Breweries (Wrexham) eased a similar amount to 82p. William Press also lost ground, closing 3p lower at 293p, despite higher profits while Wire & Plastics at 37p,

F. W. Thorpe at 29p and Walker & Homer at 134p were also unsettled by trading news.

By contrast Twinklax, dead in the over the counter market, firmed up to 24p on sharply higher profits and the promise of a return to the dividend list.

Newcomer Arncliffe Holdings, placed at 42p, started life at 47p, dipped slightly during the day, but closed as it started. Fetherby shed 3p to 95p still worried by the redundancy news earlier in the week, while Hopkinsons shed 10p to 107p on comment after figures on Wednesday.

On the bid front Dawson International gave back 5p to 188p ahead of the closing of the William Baird offer today.

Baird itself lost 3p to 179p while J. Haggas hoping for a bid if the Baird offer falls eased a penny to 162p, after touching 167p.

Equity turnover on October 25 was £25.154m (14,695 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Beecham, ICI, Hawker Siddeley, GEC, Rank, Unilever, Babcock & Wilcox, BP, Distillers, Siebens Oil, Martonair and Cement Roadstone.

Good news for home owners but bad news for home buyers comes from Sir Oliver Chesterton, chairman of the Woolwich Equitable building society. A mortgage will probably be harder to get next year than now and Sir Oliver's guess in London yesterday was that "price increases will settle somewhere around 15 per cent per annum".

Figures from the Woolwich yesterday showed that in the past year house prices had risen on average by 17.9 per cent. But in the South of England, a new house is 31.9 per cent dearer and in Northern Ireland 35.7 per cent more expensive.

Sir Oliver added: "If there were a 20 per cent rise in house prices next year, total mortgage lending would have to rise to £10,500m."

Minet goes 16 pc ahead in first-half to £8.4m

The expected slower growth for insurance brokers this year has not taken too much of a toll on Minet Holding's results for the first six months of 1978.

Compared with a pre-tax increase for the whole of last year of 23 per cent, the group's first half is 16 per cent ahead at £8.4m although adjustments for exchange rate changes and deferred tax make strict comparisons more difficult.

Helped by its low exposure to the depressed marine hull market, brokerage income has increased by a quarter to £15.7m with professional indemnity a bright spot. However expenses have gone up rather faster by 31 per cent to £10.74m with the expense ratio deteriorating due to increased wage costs and the move into the new head office.

Elsewhere underwriting agency income has shown its anticipated strong rise from £701,000 to £1.25m with the increase in the number of Lloyd's names, although after the strong performance last year investment income has slipped back slightly to £1.26m.

The joint interest with Fred S. James in the United States has also helped raise associate commission by nearly a tenth to £703,000.

Last year's dividend cover was almost the highest in the period covered by the Treasury rules and accordingly the rise in profits this year should flow through to dividends. Accordingly the interim distribution has been increased by 11.7 per cent and the board says "full advantage will be taken of the new provisions".

The shares have been relatively weak in recent months and much of their premium rating over the sector and despite yesterday's figures they held steady at 176p.

Options

With the spectre of the capital gains tax 'wrecker' continuing to hang over its head the recent rise in share prices remained quiet. Little interest was shown in the start of the new July options and total contracts amounted to only 59.

On the other hand, declaration day proved busy on the conventional options market as many buyers turned their attention away from the falling equity market. Most business was centred around Shell which produced calls while interest was also shown in BP.

Problems dogging Sheepbridge Eng still to be solved

By Peter Wainwright

In July 1977 Chesterfield-based Sheepbridge Engineering announced a £4.4m money raising at 65p a share with the old shares at 79p. Yesterday Sheepbridge reported on the six months to September 30. Sales rose from £27.6m to £29.4m but pre-tax profits fell from £2.3m to £1.99m.

Dealers only lowered the share 4p to 65p because they were comforted by the decision to raise the interim dividend from 3.03p to 3.33p gross, and the remark in the interim bulletin that the latest profits "may well foreshadow a return to good profits when trading conditions become more buoyant." If so, the yield is nearly 11 per cent at 65p on a total dividend up by a tenth.

However there are a number of retreating engineering companies with fair yields, and the main message of the interim bulletin is that the problems dogging the group in the year to March 31 have yet to go away.

This is not surprising. Sheepbridge is a key supplier to the troubled BL plant at Bathgate in Scotland and the Ford strike is now a much older affair. Apart from strikes at customers cylinder liner and piston maker Sheepbridge is unhappily dogged by labour troubles of its own. Demand from tractor makers has been poor.

The group reports that "the half year has been an exceptionally difficult trading period. Labour problems and strikes ... continue".



Lord Abernethy, Chairman of Sheepbridge Engineering

It adds: "We have small reductions in strengths at some of our plants, even so, stocks have redundancy costs the half year we incurred £100,000".

There was also a dividend extension in output is now planned 1980. Talks with the Corporation of the joint company to a lings and industrial are nearing completion. Sheepbridge has done well.

However market pre-tax profits for the next March now the way from £4.8m

All-round surge helps Press in 27 pc rise to £:

By Rosemary Unsworth
William Press, the civil engineering and contracting group, which is under investigation by the Inland Revenue following a raid on its offices last year, made a 27 per cent increase in interim pre-tax profits to £5.1m.

Turnover rose by 15 per cent to £106m and the profit includes £395,000 from property sales.

The group has made a 15 per cent increase in its interim dividend to 0.656p gross. But its financial director, Mr Alan Gravelius, pointed out that the total cost of the year's dividend would not necessarily exceed the 10 per cent maximum increase laid down by legislation.

Last year William Press paid a total of £1m and this year's interim totalled £539,000.

He added that the dividend cover was 4.5, and this the baseline for the Treasury's justified payments.

The board said profits increase had all divisions and continued to be satisfied recently taken tracts in Australia, Norway and it app maintaining its base as well as continuing half its manufacturing.

There has been a Press's position over Revenue inquiry related to contracts only contractors, which has not been would amount to £2.

Powell take in timber importer A. Hulme

By Michael Clark

Powell Duffryn, the engineering and shipping group which has other interests in the timber and building supply industry, has acquired Lancashire-based timber group Alfred Hulme for £12m.

Of the total consideration, part of which may be satisfied by the issue of new shares, £250,000 will be deferred depending on the profits earned up until March 31, 1980.

It is expected that the deal will greatly strengthen Powell Duffryn's existing timber and building's merchants activities as well as establishing a fifth division for Powell Duffryn Timber in a new trading area. This division, which operates in East Anglia, the Midlands, London, the South and South West, saw profits slide by £400,000 to £1.8m in the last year to March 31.

Alfred Hulme operates from a 5.6 acre site at Brinscall, near Chorley, and its chief activities include timber importing, with machining, finger jointing and preservation facilities serving the joinery trade, local authorities and general industry. In addition it has two subsidiaries at Leyland and St Helens, Lancs.

Talbex-Hoskins face-to-face

By Ray Maughan

A meeting is to be held early next week when representatives of Talbex Group hope to convince the Hoskins & Horton board that a bid would make commercial sense. At this stage, it seems that Hoskins will be willing to listen politely to the arguments put forward and then revert to its established stance of uniform hostility to any takeover proposals.

Nevertheless, Talbex has won a clear mandate from its shareholders to arrange an offer for Hoskins upon such terms as the directors may think fit. This resolution was considered at an extraordinary meeting yesterday and, although the voting appeared close on a show of hands, the Talbex board quashed an immediate call for a poll by revealing that votes

received before the meeting numbered 4.38 million shares in favour of a bid approach against just 477,000 shares in opposition. Artec Bank & Trust, which owns over 29 per cent of the Talbex equity, stood aside from the vote.

The Talbex board, headed by Mr Stanley Lunt, was at pains to point out that its wholly autonomous subsidiaries enjoyed excellent industrial relations and that issue was put into sharp focus by Hoskins' representatives from three unions who were picketing the meeting. Their view of Talbex's intentions, expressed in a single sheet pamphlet was categorical: "each company is the sum of the people who work there and the people at Hoskins & Horton say no".

Hoskins shareholders are likely to receive a bid funded for the most part in shares, underwritten for cash, and Artec has expressed its willingness to offer support in cash, writing or by subscription, the raising of additional equity capital or convertible loan capital. The consideration for the outstanding Hoskins equity looks to be at least £3m which taking Talbex at 18p—firm yesterday in a weak market—indicates a substantial tranche of new shares. Although Artec's direct underwriting commitment would be limited to extent of its 29.9 per cent equity holding in Talbex, one of the three Artec representatives on the Talbex board, Mr Peter de Savary, commented after the meeting that "we know we have the money".

Woolwich gloom on home loans

Good news for home owners but bad news for home buyers comes from Sir Oliver Chesterton, chairman of the Woolwich Equitable building society. A mortgage will probably be harder to get next year than now and Sir Oliver's guess in London yesterday was that "price increases will settle somewhere around 15 per cent per annum".

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Sir Oliver added: "If there were a 20 per cent rise in house prices next year, total mortgage lending would have to rise to £10,500m."

Business appointments

Divisional chairman made Dixon board member

Mr James Canning, chairman of the group's pharmaceutical division, becomes a director of Dixon's Photographic.

Mr J. D. Webster is to become assistant general manager (investment) and a director of Sun Life Assurance.

Mr David Wright becomes marketing director of Canning Town Glass.

Mr I. F. Rushbrook has joined

the board of Oil and Associated Investment Trust.

Mr Paul Ryder has joined the board of F. J. Edwards.

Mr Brian James is joining Britton of UK as merchandise director. Mr Syd Slater becomes sales director of John White Branded Footwear.

Mr Cedric Hopkins has been made chairman of managing director of MAT Transport (Middle East).

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT TOWN AND COUNTRY

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for Transport hereby gives notice that he proposes to make an Order under the Transport Act 1968 in relation to the stopping up of a length of Bull Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Kent, which is a public highway.

The Order is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Transport, and may be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of State for Transport, at the following address: The Secretary of State for Transport, 21, Whitehall, London, SW1A 2HQ.

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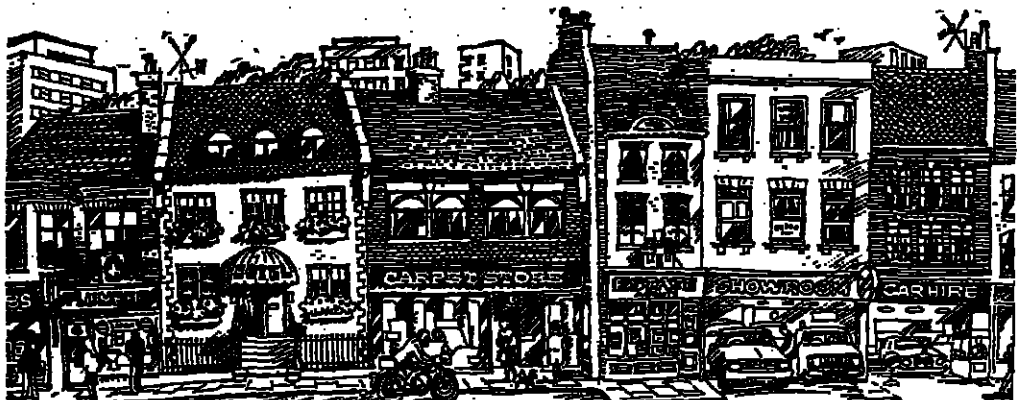
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THE WHO'S WHO OF WHAT'S WHERE.



THE TIMES READER SERVICE DIRECTORY.

Times Reader Service Directory (appearing every Tuesday) is a full page directory of names, addresses, telephone numbers of companies listed under the appropriate business category headings.

It gives our readers immediate access to all the information they need. And in London and the Home Counties they number more than 3 million. Our readers are busy professional people and need ready access to all sorts of business and personal services.

On Nov 7 The Who's Who of What's Where will be opened for new entries and at a cost of only £3.85 per week you can be seen in some of the best places every Tuesday.

For administrative reasons pre-payment is required and minimum booking period is 12 months, cancellation period is 56 days. Additional entries pro rata.

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To reserve your entry, please complete this coupon and return to The Post Section, 4th Floor, The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ (01-278 9231)

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Company Name

Address

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I am enclosing a cheque for £200 for a weekly one-line entry for 12 months.

Signature

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN DAWSON

YOU SHOULD ACCEPT BAIRD'S OFFERS BEFORE 3 P.M. TODAY

FINANCIAL NEWS

Berkeley Hambro Property covers to £1.03m pre-tax

Maughan such heavy overseas earnings, profits from Berkeley Hambro Property have been widely expected to reach the six months ended September 30, 1978, of £1.03m pre-tax surplus, £362,000 less the shares of £13p yesterday in property pitch.

Mr. Joseph J. Maughan, chairman, revealed that the board has recently agreed to sell the St James Hotel in Paris for £5.95m and that should take place the end of the year. The last non-revenue producing site now has only developed site on the site which is held through a subsidiary company. After a 10 per cent transfer in the company last time, no development interest was taken to reserve in the half-year.

Improved profits naturally stemmed largely from reduced borrowings as the benefits of property sales abroad began to take effect. The 49 per cent stake in the United States-based Berkeley Hambro Inc was sold last February for £4.93m and a further £6m was raised on the disposal of the holding in Swiss Properties. Coupled with the impact on management expenses, interest paid dropped from £4.29m to £2.59m.

Below the line, Berkeley Hambro enjoyed an extraordinary credit of £9.33m, in contrast with the earlier debit of £200,000, to reflect the excess of historic cost of price achieved on the sale of various assets.

Full restoration of the 1975 peak dividend would indicate a gross total of 4.95p per share this year and the interim is lifted from 1.5151p to 2.61p per share.



Mr. Joseph J. Maughan, chairman of Berkeley Hambro.

Boosey & Hawkes slumps with low note on outlook

By Tony May

Profits at Boosey & Hawkes, the music publisher and instrument maker, slumped by 32 per cent in the first half of the year and although there are signs of a modest recovery in some fields, the outlook for the rest of the year is "poor by past standards", according to Mr. H. P. Barker, the chairman.

After six months' trading, pre-tax profits were down 32 per cent to £632,000. Turnover for the six months to June 30 was only £7.9m against £8.6m.

The music publishing and instrument making divisions are suffering from hesitant demand. In the case of Boosey this is particularly noticeable in the fields of orchestral performance and education—both primary outlets for the group and subject to the stringencies affecting most Governments, particularly in English-speaking countries.

The effect of international cutbacks has been aggravated by the build-up in stocks which followed all over the world.

Mr. H. P. Barker notes that an additional cause was "inadequate factory performance".

The full year seems certain to bring a lower profit than the £1.96m returned in 1977, but a maximum dividend is also likely. The interim is raised from 2.57p to 2.83p.

One factor which has a large and variable impact on profits is exchange rates. Last year these resulted in a charge of £225,000 for 1977 as a whole. For the past six months a credit of £23,000 has been earned, but is likely to turn into a loss for the second half.

Henry Boot's final dividend may be in jeopardy after midterm loss

By Rosemary Unsworth

Henry Boot & Sons, the Sheffield-based construction, joinery and engineering group, has been hit much more sharply by reduced margins in the construction division than expected and turns in pre-tax losses of £836,000 in the six months to June 30 compared with profits of £977,000 last year. The final dividend may be passed and the stock market reacted to the news by marking the price down 22p to 118p.

The results, which stem from three local authority contracts in exchange rates, are extremely disappointing, said Mr. Edward Boot, chairman. The consequent losses have overshadowed the total performance of the construction division where elsewhere, in spite of continuing pressure on margins, activity is generally profitable.

The significance of the division's poor performance lies in its 25 per cent contribution to last year's £2m profits and £5m share of the £71m group turnover. But Mr. Boot said that the current setback should be contained by the end of 1978.

But he warned that the payment of a final dividend for the year "must remain most uncertain". A maintained interim of 3.72p gross has been declared. Last year's total amounted to 13.9p gross.

The remainder of the group's activities, which include a building society, have performed more or less according to expectations. Engineering and foundry trade is satisfactory and has moved into a small profit and the joinery division is expected to be in overall profit by the end of the year. But the agricultural equipment is suffering from a recession in farm machinery sales and is not expected to make any money this year.



Mr. Edward Boot, chairman of Henry Boot & Sons.

Twinkl may resume dividend

substantial increase in profits and the likelihood of a return to the dividend is announced by Twinkl's looseleaf equipment

Briefly

Twinkl's profits of this "over" group for the six months to September 1 are £1.03m pre-tax, £362,000 less the shares of £13p yesterday in property pitch.

Mr. Joseph J. Maughan, chairman, revealed that the board has recently agreed to sell the St James Hotel in Paris for £5.95m and that should take place the end of the year. The last non-revenue producing site now has only developed site on the site which is held through a subsidiary company. After a 10 per cent transfer in the company last time, no development interest was taken to reserve in the half-year.

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Tate & Lyle to get £10.5m for stake in African Products

Tate & Lyle has now agreed terms amounting to about £10.5m for the sale of its 51.6 per cent stake in African Products to Anglo American Industrial Corporation.

The offer, which has also been made to other shareholders, is an alternative to a capital payment of 1,020 cents a share, or a special dividend payment of 400 cents and a capital payment of 567 cents.

Tate has decided to accept the second alternative for which it will be liable to the non-resident shareholder's tax on the dividend portion. The capital payment will be made in one instalment in currency freely remittable.

However, owing to the substantial amount due to Tate the dividend portion will be made in six instalments at monthly intervals.

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A. & J. MUCKLOW GROUP LIMITED

Highlights from the 1977/78 Accounts

- ★ Record pre-tax profit of £2.5m — up 32%. Earnings per share up 48%. Maximum permitted dividend.
- ★ Developed factory estates professionally re-valued at £35m, producing surplus of £14.6m.
- ★ Largest owner of industrial trading estates in the Midlands. Twenty-eight estates, 3.7m sq. ft. let at year end, producing gross rental income of £2.7m.
- ★ Phase I 400,000 sq. ft. factory expansion programme completed and on rent at year end.
- ★ Phase II 500,000 sq. ft. expansion programme now well underway and half pre-let.
- ★ Phase III 500,000 sq. ft. programme to follow.
- ★ Rent reviews due in 1978/79 on 1.2m sq. ft. of existing portfolio.

Current Year Prospects

"Investment income should show another significant increase... overall, I expect the year to be one of further satisfactory progress."

Albert J. Mucklow, Chairman



Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)
A Member of the Barlow Rand Group

PROFIT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1978 AND DECLARATION OF FINAL DIVIDEND

Financial Results

The audited consolidated results of T.C.L. and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30th September, 1978 are given below together with the results for the previous financial year:

	Year ended 30th September 1978	1977
	(R'000)	(R'000)
Turnover	141,587	117,665
Consolidated profit before taxation	56,502	48,980
Taxation	21,062	18,186
Normal	9,807	2,645
Deferred	11,255	15,541
Consolidated profit after taxation	35,440	30,794
Less: Profit attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiary companies	7,958	6,939
Interest of members of T.C.L.	27,482	23,855
Shares in issue	7,304,838	7,304,838
Earnings per share	376.2c	326.6c
Dividend per share	110c	95c
No. 77 interim of 35 cents paid		
No. 78 final of 75 cents		

Notes

- Turnover is the revenue derived from the coal, chrome and timber operations of the subsidiary companies.
- The consolidated profit after tax includes investment realisation amounting to R384,000 (1977—R36,000) equivalent to 5.3 cents per share (1977—1.3 cents per share) for the year. This figure includes amounts written off loans and other investments.
- Final Dividend No. 78: A final dividend of 75 cents per share has been declared in terms of the dividend notice published herewith.

Copies of this report will be despatched to all registered shareholders from the office of the transfer secretaries in Johannesburg and of the United Kingdom registrars and transfer agents as soon as possible. The company's annual financial statements will be posted at the end of November, 1978.

For and on behalf of the Board,

Registered Office:
5th Floor,
13 Fox Street, Johannesburg, 2001
16th October, 1978

A. C. Petersen (Chairman)
R. S. Lawrence

Directors

Declaration of Dividend No. 78

Notice is hereby given that Dividend No. 78 of 75 cents per share has been declared in South African currency as a final dividend in respect of the year ended 30th September, 1978 payable to members registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 24th November, 1978 and to persons presenting coupon No. 79 detached from bearer share warrants. The dividends on share warrants to bearer will be paid in terms of a notice to be published by the company's secretaries in London on 30th November, 1978.

The rate of exchange at which the dividend will be converted into United Kingdom currency for payment at the offices of the company's secretaries in London will be the telegraphic rate of exchange between Johannesburg and London ruling on the first business day after 25th November, 1978 on which foreign currency dealings are transacted.

The register of members will be closed from 25th November to 3rd December, 1978 inclusive, and dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders on or about 12th January, 1979.

Where applicable non-resident shareholders' tax of 15 per cent will be deducted from the dividend.

The full conditions of payment of this dividend may be inspected at or obtained from the Johannesburg or the United Kingdom offices of the company.

By order of the Board
RAND MINES, LIMITED
Secretaries
per M. E. Dunderdale

United Kingdom Registrars and Transfer Agents
Charter Consolidated Limited
P.O. Box 102,
Charter House,
Park Street, Ashford,
Kent TN24 8EQ
26th October, 1978

Progress made at Luis Gordon

The Board of Luis Gordon reports an increase in sales of its Domocq sherry, and progress has been made with most other products. As a result, the seasonal trading loss for the six months to June 30 has been reduced from £119,000 to £18,000 on turnover of £4.28m against £3.56m.

Border Breweries slips slightly

Poor summer weather led to a small fall to £485,000 from £495,000 in estimated pre-tax profits for Border Breweries (Wrexham), in the six months to August 31.

Continued high unemployment in the area, where the unemployment rate is 13 per cent, also affected trade, although wine and spirit sales have been good. Soft drinks also maintained sales compared with last year. But the outlook remains gloomy. It pays an interim dividend of 1.5p gross against 1.45p.

The Times Euromarkets and Foreign Bond quarterly

Second Issue on subscription due shortly

The Times now publishes this long overdue document.

Up until now, no quarterly has had sections covering international bonds, foreign bonds and medium-term credits. In depth.

It will prove an invaluable source of reference and a better means of plot trends for all bankers, institutional investors, analysts, large private clients, universities, and business schools.

Each main section has lists of new issues, followed by tables and pictorial charts. Authoritative commentaries are also included.

They show currency of issues, life, type of borrower, geographical and industrial breakdowns, sinking fund diary and liquidity statistics.

Of course, there'll always be items cropping up in each section which will merit special coverage. And the publication is rounded off with a supplement of tombstone advertisements which have appeared in The Times.

An annual subscription is only £80 in the UK, £85 in Europe and £90 elsewhere.

The second issue available to subscribers, covering July to September, 1978, will be mailed in October.

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Organization

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MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices
(midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS (15)	Mid	Offer
Australia 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Australia 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Australia 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Canada 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Canada 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Canada 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
France 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
France 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
France 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Germany 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Germany 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Germany 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Italy 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Italy 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Italy 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Japan 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Japan 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Japan 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Netherlands 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Netherlands 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Netherlands 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Spain 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Spain 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Spain 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Sweden 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Sweden 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Sweden 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
Switzerland 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
Switzerland 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
Switzerland 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2
UK 8 1980	98 1/2	99 1/2
UK 9 1981	98 1/2	99 1/2
UK 10 1982	98 1/2	99 1/2

US CONVERTIBLES	Mid	Offer
Amoco 8 1980	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 9 1981	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 10 1982	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 11 1983	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 12 1984	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 13 1985	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 14 1986	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 15 1987	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 16 1988	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 17 1989	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 18 1990	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 19 1991	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 20 1992	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 21 1993	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 22 1994	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 23 1995	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 24 1996	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 25 1997	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 26 1998	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 27 1999	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 28 2000	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 29 2001	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 30 2002	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 31 2003	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 32 2004	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 33 2005	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 34 2006	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 35 2007	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 36 2008	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 37 2009	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 38 2010	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 39 2011	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 40 2012	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 41 2013	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 42 2014	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 43 2015	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 44 2016	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 45 2017	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 46 2018	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 47 2019	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 48 2020	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 49 2021	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 50 2022	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 51 2023	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 52 2024	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 53 2025	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 54 2026	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 55 2027	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 56 2028	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 57 2029	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 58 2030	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 59 2031	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 60 2032	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 61 2033	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 62 2034	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 63 2035	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 64 2036	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 65 2037	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 66 2038	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 67 2039	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 68 2040	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 69 2041	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 70 2042	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 71 2043	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 72 2044	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 73 2045	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 74 2046	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 75 2047	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 76 2048	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 77 2049	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 78 2050	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 79 2051	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 80 2052	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 81 2053	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 82 2054	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 83 2055	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 84 2056	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 85 2057	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 86 2058	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 87 2059	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 88 2060	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 89 2061	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 90 2062	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 91 2063	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 92 2064	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 93 2065	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 94 2066	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 95 2067	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 96 2068	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 97 2069	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 98 2070	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 99 2071	100 1/2	101 1/2
Amoco 100 2072	100 1/2	101 1/2

Wolff see sugar price
recovery continuing

The price of sugar will continue to rise, according to a report by the International Sugar Council, which says that the recovery of the price is continuing. The report says that the price of sugar is expected to rise to \$100 a tonne by the end of the year. The report also says that the price of sugar is expected to rise to \$100 a tonne by the end of the year.

Commodities

Commodity	Price
Wheat	100.00
Barley	100.00
Oats	100.00
Rice	100.00
Corn	100.00
Soybeans	100.00
Beans	100.00
Peas	100.00
Lentils	100.00
Flour	100.00
Oil	100.00
Sugar	100.00
Coffee	100.00
Tea	100.00
Cocoa	100.00
Rubber	100.00
Latex	100.00
Gold	100.00
Silver	100.00
Palladium	100.00
Platinum	100.00
Iron	100.00
Steel	100.00
Copper	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Nickel	100.00
Lead	100.00
Tin	100.00
Antimony	100.00
Arsenic	100.00
Bismuth	100.00
Cadmium	100.00
Chromium	100.00
Cobalt	100.00
Gold	100.00
Iron	100.00
Nickel	100.00
Palladium	100.00
Platinum	100.00
Silver	100.00
Tin	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Copper	100.00
Lead	100.00
Antimony	100.00
Arsenic	100.00
Bismuth	100.00
Cadmium	100.00
Chromium	100.00
Cobalt	100.00

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 26—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly lower, continuing their steep recent slide. A steady upward spiral in interest rates continued to weigh on the stock market. The Dow Jones Industrial average closed 9.09 points down to 821.12 on trading in 32,000,000 shares.

Silver advances 2 cents

London, Oct. 26—Silver futures advanced 2.00 cents to 100.00, while gold futures advanced 1.00 cent to 100.00. The price of silver is expected to rise to \$100 a tonne by the end of the year. The report also says that the price of silver is expected to rise to \$100 a tonne by the end of the year.

Commodities

Commodity	Price
Wheat	100.00
Barley	100.00
Oats	100.00
Rice	100.00
Corn	100.00
Soybeans	100.00
Beans	100.00
Peas	100.00
Lentils	100.00
Flour	100.00
Oil	100.00
Sugar	100.00
Coffee	100.00
Tea	100.00
Cocoa	100.00
Rubber	100.00
Latex	100.00
Gold	100.00
Silver	100.00
Palladium	100.00
Platinum	100.00
Iron	100.00
Steel	100.00
Copper	100.00
Aluminum	100.00
Zinc	100.00
Nickel	100.00
Lead	100.00
Tin	100.00
Antimony	100.00
Arsenic	100.00
Bismuth	100.00
Cadmium	100.00
Chromium	100.00
Cobalt	100.00

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£8,000+ Appointments

HOME AND OVERSEAS

NATIONAL THEATRE

Head of Establishments

The National Theatre wishes to fill the above newly-created senior post.

The Head of Establishments will report direct to the General Administrator of the National Theatre, and be a member of the team of specialists who advise on and implement the policies of the Director.

The post covers all personnel functions: industrial relations; manpower planning; use of management services; welfare and training.

This is a challenging and interesting job of a kind rare in the arts. Applicants must have proven experience working successfully in all aspects of personnel management in enterprises employing many different skills. In particular he or she must be able to demonstrate experience and achievement in industrial relations and union negotiation.

All applications by 13 November. Salary negotiable.

Further particulars available from Peter Stevens, General Administrator, National Theatre, South Bank, London, SE1 8PX.

ECONOMICS EDITOR

The BBC is looking for a journalist of high calibre, with authoritative knowledge of economic, financial and business affairs.

The holder of this new post will be the Corporation's senior adviser on coverage and treatment in this field on Radio and Television, from regular news programmes to specialist daily and weekly programming such as "The Financial World Tonight" and "The Money Programme".

The successful candidate will be working with the BBC's Economics Correspondents, and with programme production teams. Based at Broadcasting House.

The job includes:

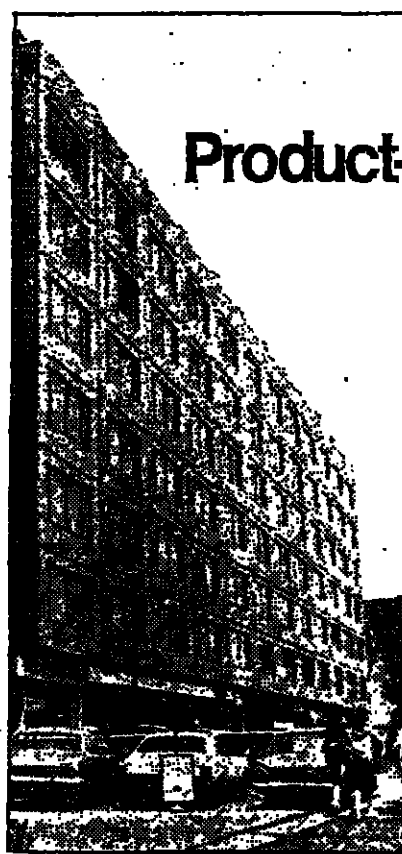
- making personal contributions to programmes when appropriate
- organising and maintaining a service of information, advice and assessment on which output editors can base coverage decisions
- supervising the work of a growing Financial Unit and its output (including a CEEFAX service)

Substantial experience of writing on economic and financial subjects is essential; so is an appreciation of how this might be translated into effective radio and television. Some broadcasting experience and the potential for a "good presence" on the air are highly desirable.

The starting salary will be not less than £26,255.

Please telephone or write immediately, enclosing addressed envelope, for application form quoting ref: 78.6.1697/71 to Appointments Department, BBC, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 4468 Ext. 4613.

BBC



Product-Operations Support Manager - Computer Peripherals

Base salary £10,000 - £12,000 + car

We invite applications from candidates, aged 25-33, who have at least 3 years' direct sales/sales support/marketing experience, either with a main-frame or computer peripheral manufacturer.

This experience will have given candidates a thorough knowledge and understanding of the markets for products such as disc drives, tape drives, add-on memories etc., as well as a sufficient technical grounding in computer technology.

Working as part of a business team for a range of product lines, the prime responsibility of the selected candidate will be to act as the European Head Office co-ordinating links between the Company's marketing and distribution efforts in Europe and supply operations from the parent company in the States.

This co-ordination and marketing support function will include all aspects of market analysis and pricing, with particular reference to competitive products; product availability; product profitability; new product introduction; including presentations to clients; forecasting; sales strategy and training.

Salaries are negotiable, but likely to be in the range £10,000-£12,000; a company car is provided as part of a generous benefits package.

Please send full career details in confidence to A. Cummings, Director of Industrial Relations, Memorex Europe Ltd, Hounslow House, 730 London Road, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1PH.

MEMOREX

Oral Surgeon

Saudi Arabia; c.£19,000 (tax free)

The Life Sciences Group of the Whittaker Corporation is responsible for the staffing and management of three general hospitals in Saudi Arabia, where the task is to provide a high standard of Health Care in this rapidly developing country.

Our requirement is for an Oral Surgeon, with a degree in Dental Surgery plus advanced training and certification in Oral Surgery to join us on a 2 year contract.

Salary is TAX FREE to U.K. residents and the benefits include free accommodation, life and medical insurance and return air fares. In addition, there are bonuses of around £500 after 6 and 18 months service, plus an extra month's salary on contract completion.

Please write with brief career details to: G. Musson, Whittaker Life Sciences Ltd., 199 Knightsbridge, London S.W.7.

Whittaker Life Sciences Ltd.

Windsor Safari Park

invites applications for the new post of

Marketing Manager

to establish and control a new department responsible for all aspects of marketing the Park to the public, to tour and coach operators, and to the travel industry.

Wide senior management experience in the leisure industry is essential, and an appropriate remuneration is envisaged for this important appointment.

Write, giving full curriculum vitae to: The General Manager, Windsor Safari Park, Winkfield Road, Windsor, Berks.

PROPERTY SURVEYOR

Stratford-upon-Avon c. £10,000

The NFU Mutual & Avon Insurance group wishes to appoint a Property Surveyor to be located at the Head Office in Stratford-upon-Avon.

The group is an active investor in property for its several funds and, in addition, owns and occupies numerous premises in Stratford-upon-Avon and throughout the United Kingdom.

The role of the Surveyor will be:

- to acquire further suitable investment property.
- to be responsible for the management of the group's property investment portfolios, currently estimated to be worth around £10 million and situated throughout the country.
- to be responsible for the management of the group's own premises and all works required in respect thereof.

The appointed Surveyor must be a corporate member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the approximate age group of 35-40; have a wide experience of urban property investment and management; preferably have some experience in the private sector; and have experience of staff management.

The appointed Surveyor will work direct to the group's senior executives. The post is superannuable and will command remuneration of the order of £10,000 per annum dependent upon age and experience.

Please write under "Personal" cover, with full curriculum vitae, direct to the Chief General Manager, quoting ref. RA77T. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

NFU MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
Church Street, Stratford-upon-Avon
Warwickshire

BAHAMAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION MINISTRY OF WORKS AND UTILITIES VACANCY FOR Services Engineer Buildings Division

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the vacant post of Services Engineer, in the Buildings Division of the Ministry of Works and Utilities. Applicants should be Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or hold equivalent professional qualifications and should have a minimum of five (5) years' experience in the design, construction and maintenance of buildings, particularly those of gravel and low-cost housing.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Chief Engineer (Roads Division) for the design, construction and maintenance of new roads as may be required throughout the Islands of the Commonwealth. The salary of the post is in Group 25 - \$14,500 to \$16,000. Entry to the scale will be determined by qualifications and experience.

Engineer Roads Division

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the vacant post of Engineer in the Roads Division of the Ministry of Works and Utilities. Applicants should be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold equivalent professional qualifications and should have a minimum of five (5) years' experience in the design, construction and maintenance of roads, particularly those of gravel and low-cost housing.

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Chief Engineer (Roads Division) for the design, construction and maintenance of new roads as may be required throughout the Islands of the Commonwealth. The salary of the post is in Group 25 - \$14,500 to \$16,000. Entry to the scale will be determined by qualifications and experience.

Chief Engineer Roads Division

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the post of Chief Engineer, Roads Division of the Ministry of Works and Utilities. Applicants should be Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold equivalent professional qualifications and should have a minimum of ten (10) years' experience in the design, construction and maintenance of roads, particularly those of gravel and low-cost housing.

The salary of the post will be on the professional scale Group 25 - \$14,500 to \$16,000. Entry to the scale will be determined by qualifications and experience. Applications, forms and further information may be obtained by writing to or telephoning the address given below.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE COMMONWEALTH
OF THE BAHAMAS
39 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG
Phone: 01-930 6967/8/9

The completed forms should be returned to same address not later than 24th November.

£8,000.- plus Secretary/P.A.

An able and experienced secretary is required for the Director of the Information and Public Relations department at the Amsterdam office. The successful applicant will have at least five years experience. Excellent shorthand/typing speeds essential. She must be a native English speaker, with the ability to edit draft texts. Fluent French (written and spoken) a must. She will be a part of a small international staff and will be expected to assume considerable responsibility; she should be flexible both in her work and in her relationships with people. Working under pressure will not be exceptional. We offer a good salary, five weeks paid annual leave, a free trip home twice a year, paid removal costs, etc.

Please apply, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to Mrs. Ferry Rondagh, Director of Information.

EUROPEAN FOUNDATION
CULTURAL

Jan van Goyenkade 5, Amsterdam, the Netherlands tel: (0)20-76 02 22

Durham County Council Chief Executive and Clerk's Department Assistant Clerk

Grade P.O.M. + 2 increments £8,034 rising by 4 annual increments to £8,885 p.a. plus £312 p.a. supplement. Applications for this senior post are invited from Solicitors with considerable experience with a major local authority. Further particulars and application forms, to be returned by 10th November, 1978, from P. Dawson, Chief Executive and Clerk, County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UL.

SALES/MARKETING EXECUTIVE to Head Sales Department

Must be experienced in the watch or similar trades at executive level. Directorship obtainable in the near future. Salary £8,000+ p.a., or by negotiation.

01-935 2385

BAHAMAS CEMENT CORP., FREEPORT, BAHAMAS Required A QUALIFIED CHARTERED OR COST ACCOUNTANT

to head the general accounting department, including a staff of five. To report to the Comptroller.

The individual will be responsible for monthly financial reports, consolidation, cash control, co-ordination of the installation of an IBM system 34 computer, and all other line general accounting functions.

Send resume including present salary and conditions to: Bahamas Cement Corp., P.O. Box F-100, Freeport, Bahamas. Attn: Personnel Manager.

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Sales Executive

(director-designate)

To promote a range of low to medium priced skirts, slacks and dresses with mail order and multiple store outlets.

The ideal candidate will have a proven track record together with a thorough understanding of the trade and be capable of earning in excess of £12,000 p.a.

Apply in writing to:
G. Barker

PHILIP CAMBRIDGE (HOLDINGS) LTD.
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THE GULF GROUP

Urgently require a Financial Controller to work in their Doha Qatar Office. Applications are invited from suitably qualified staff who are capable of taking responsibility for both the day to day and the long term financial dealings of a major international group of companies. The successful applicant will be a member of the ICA with proven ability. Experience in the opening and operation of Letters of Credit is essential.

Salary is negotiable but as this is a senior appointment suitable only to a limited number of applicants, no upper limit has been fixed. A company car, housing and generous home leave will be provided free, as will the other usual incentives.

Apply in writing to: Gulf Contracts (Construction) Ltd., 20-22 Queen St., Mayfair, London, W.1. or phone Miss Wright on 01-493 7975.

SECONDARY HEADS ASSOCIATION

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

THE POST OF GENERAL SECRETARY

to the Secondary Heads Association and the Headmasters' Conference will fall vacant during 1979.

Applications for the appointment are invited from candidates who already possess or are willing to acquire a broad knowledge of the national system of education and of the particular interests and concerns of the independent schools.

Salary will be negotiable but in any case not less than for the Head of a Burnham Group 10 school (at present £8,751-29,438). Further particulars of the post can be obtained from the General Secretary, SHA/HMC, 29 Gordon Square, London WC1H 9PS, and letters of application with a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to him by 17th November, 1978.

Test Yourself COPEMAN PATERSON LTD

are expanding rapidly in response to client demand for their unique management consultancy and training services. If you are considering this kind of career, why not test yourself whether you are right for it?

The following ten questions are relevant:

- Are you already enthusiastic about profit-sharing and the whole subject of employee motivation?
- Are you a graduate of a university or profession and conscious of being under-used in your current job?
- Are you willing to learn quickly through a planned system of on-the-job training?
- Are you prepared to work hard for the prospect of fast-rising financial rewards for yourself?
- Are you aware, or at least curious as to the great opportunities for motivating British industry opened up by the Finance Act 1978?
- Are you interested in meeting people, analysing their business problems, persuading them of how you can help and then implementing your proposals?
- Are you unafraid of doing simple arithmetic and using a calculator to solve client problems?
- Are you also a clear and grammatical writer?
- Are you in your late 20's or early 30's?
- Are you earning under £8,000 a year but quite certain that you should be worth more?

If you scored at least nine out of ten in this questionnaire and are willing to do your best over the missing item, you could consider a career with Copeman Paterson Ltd. Send for their brochure and brief application form to: Mrs Connie Adams, Copeman Paterson Ltd., 236 Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JF.

Deputy Manager

Regional Property Business

We are an international insurance group seeking a Deputy Regional Property Manager, reporting to New York and to be based in London.

The successful applicant will be educated to degree level with several years experience of commercial property underwriting. A sound background in reinsurance with particular emphasis on the European Market. He/She must also have experience of managing staff.

Interviews will be held in London in the near future. Interested applicants should apply in writing with brief career details to: Box 2407 K, The Times.



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1972 Ferrari Dino 246 GT	1971 Daimler DS420 limousine LHD (perhaps the ex-property of Howard Hughes!!)	1960 Morgan +4. New engine
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1966 Rover 3-litre Coupe. V. low mileage	1963 Rover 3-litre (all ex-property of the Royal Family)	1967 Bentley 'T' Type
1955 Bristol 403	1952 Bentley MK VI	1967 Jaguar 'E' Type Roadster (choice of 4)
1977 Panther Lima modified	1955 Jaguar XK140 Roadster LHD	1963 Austin Healey 3000 (choice of 8)
1958 MGA Drophead. Mint	1952 Bentley 'R' Continental	1938 Daimler Light 20
1966 Sunbeam Tiger LHD 4.7	1963 Jaguar Mk II 3.8 CWW	1928 Morris Cowley Tourer
1960 Porsche 356C	1927 Morris Cowley 2-seater Coupe	1962 Triumph TR4A
1947 MG TC Red	1931 Rover Boat Tailed Roadster	1967 Mercedes 250SL
1956 Daimler Drophead by Bator		1973 Jaguar V12 'E' Roadsters
1960 Jaguar XK150 Coupe		1973 Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow
1948 Riley Monocoque. Mint		1961 Daimler Dart, Concours
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PLUS
1933 Alvis Firefly
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Lincoln Continental. Electric windows, seat and cruise, 70,000 miles. £23,500.
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Offer:
1977 BMW 518i Manual. Raced green, radio/cassette. One owner. An excellent example of a fine motor car. £4,995.
1978 BMW 738i Automatic. Ruby red. 4 speed. Radio/cassette, tinted glass, N/S mirror. Central locking. AC 880. Radio/cassette. 10,000 miles. Our managing director's car. £12,800.
24 Brighton Rd., Horsham, W. Sx. Tel: 0403 60245.

E TYPE 1971 Series 2 FHC 4.2

One of the last 4.2s manufactured, finished in Carston Red. Black interior with tinted glass and new chrome wire wheels. Radio. Reg No. RPX30. Used some months only for the last 5 years. Genuine 40,700 miles from new. Chertseyed by JOC Type Registered. Member. Private sale £25,000. Phone (022888) 345

TOYOTA

Limited supply of new 1977/78 Celica ST 1600 Coupe £3,399
Includes 5-speed gearbox, radio, 4 speakers, tinted glass, cloth interior, seats, seat belts, alloy wheels, chrome bumper, photos and road fund licence.
SOMERSET COUNTY CARS LTD. 74, CHURCH STREET, TAUNTON, SOMERSET TA10 1JH. Tel: 0383 5305

L.H.D. RANGE ROVERS!!

Choice of 2 new ex stock Land Rovers for export and/or home market.
Tel. Thornbury (0454) 413752

JEEP GOLDEN EAGLES

Our latest range of actual Pick-up Trucks on display at the Motor Show.

A NEW CJ7

In black and two low alloy wheels. 275 x 15. White and one in brown.
In addition to other new and used Jeeps, we also carry the range of Datsun cars in 1978. Further details please telephone.
COUNTRY ROASTERS LTD. 098 54 501

COLLECTORS CAR

1969 Triumph Roadster 2000. Excellent all round condition. Fully restored. Indisputable many spare parts (engine, gearbox, etc.). 9 months. 6000. Suitable for export. (0202) 227776 (office hours) or (0202) 606077 (even. and weekends).

BMW 2500, AUTO

Excellent example of a 1978 BMW 2500. Extra including radio and cassette. New leather upholstery. Recently fitted. New tyres. Full service history. Indisputable many spare parts (engine, gearbox, etc.). 9 months. 6000. Suitable for export. (0202) 227776 (office hours) or (0202) 606077 (even. and weekends).

CITROEN PALLAS CX2400

C-Matic. Black. Blue interior. 1978. 11,000 miles. 1000 cc. 1100 cc. 1300 cc. 1600 cc. 1800 cc. 2000 cc. 2400 cc. 2600 cc. 2800 cc. 3000 cc. 3200 cc. 3400 cc. 3600 cc. 3800 cc. 4000 cc. 4200 cc. 4400 cc. 4600 cc. 4800 cc. 5000 cc. 5200 cc. 5400 cc. 5600 cc. 5800 cc. 6000 cc. 6200 cc. 6400 cc. 6600 cc. 6800 cc. 7000 cc. 7200 cc. 7400 cc. 7600 cc. 7800 cc. 8000 cc. 8200 cc. 8400 cc. 8600 cc. 8800 cc. 9000 cc. 9200 cc. 9400 cc. 9600 cc. 9800 cc. 10000 cc. 10200 cc. 10400 cc. 10600 cc. 10800 cc. 11000 cc. 11200 cc. 11400 cc. 11600 cc. 11800 cc. 12000 cc. 12200 cc. 12400 cc. 12600 cc. 12800 cc. 13000 cc. 13200 cc. 13400 cc. 13600 cc. 13800 cc. 14000 cc. 14200 cc. 14400 cc. 14600 cc. 14800 cc. 15000 cc. 15200 cc. 15400 cc. 15600 cc. 15800 cc. 16000 cc. 16200 cc. 16400 cc. 16600 cc. 16800 cc. 17000 cc. 17200 cc. 17400 cc. 17600 cc. 17800 cc. 18000 cc. 18200 cc. 18400 cc. 18600 cc. 18800 cc. 19000 cc. 19200 cc. 19400 cc. 19600 cc. 19800 cc. 20000 cc. 20200 cc. 20400 cc. 20600 cc. 20800 cc. 21000 cc. 21200 cc. 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ROLLS-ROYCE

General Vacancies

LECTURER IN AERODYNAMICS

Up to £6,900

The Royal Military College of Science is a residential college providing university standard education to Servicemen and women and to a growing number of civilians. The Mechanical Engineering Department runs first degree courses and also contributes to specialised MSc curricula and to Army Staff courses on specific practical subjects.

This appointment in the Applied Mechanics Branch will be made at either Lecturer or Senior Lecturer level depending on age, qualification and experience. Applicants must have a good honours degree in an appropriate engineering or science subject or mathematics, preferably with practical experience of aerodynamics. Knowledge of helicopter aerodynamics would be particularly valuable. The successful candidate will have access to sophisticated laboratory facilities, including computer-linked low speed and supersonic wind tunnels, and will be expected to undertake advanced research or other studies.

Salary will be in the range £3,180-£4,410 for the Lecturer grade or £5,150-£6,900 for the Senior Lecturer. Non-contributory pension scheme. For further information and an application form (to be returned by 10 November 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB. Please quote ref: S/9387/1.

PHILIP MORRIS LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

WEST LONDON SALARY UP TO £5,000 P.A.
Philip Morris Limited, major international tobacco company and manufacturer of MARLBORO, urgently require an Administrative Assistant.
Basic requirements are:
* Preferably an Associate (or Student) of the Institute of Administrative Management.
* Several years experience of office systems, statutory requirements and of salary/wage structures. A knowledge of insurance would be advantageous.
Philip Morris is a young and lively company and provides a stimulating working environment. We also offer excellent salary, free cigarettes, 14% private medical scheme, company pension plan and staggered hours.
Please telephone:
Rose Marie Pitt
PHILIP MORRIS LIMITED,
on 01-568 4191

Teaching Assistants for children's English classes

Emile Language Institute requires women under age 25 to assist Japanese teachers in various parts of Japan who teach English classes for children. The successful candidate will be responsible for teaching English to children aged 5 to 12. The candidate must be a native English speaker, have a degree or equivalent, and be able to communicate in Japanese. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

Write for further details to:
Banky Department Stores Inc.,
London Representative Office,
The Adelphi, John Adam St.,
London WC2N 6BD
Tel. 930 9621, Mr. Y. Usaki.

WANTED

DISTRICT MANAGER
having sales experience with rubber-tyred earthmoving machinery and desire to relocate to Saudi Arabia. Good English necessary. Arabic and/or French advantageous. Previous foreign work and travel preferable.

Reply to:
CLARK INTERNATIONAL MARKETING S.A.,
Friedrich Bergius Strasse 5,
6302 Wiesbaden, Ebiech, West Germany
Phone: 010-49-6121-21061

The Bethlem Royal Hospital and The Maudsley Hospital SITE ENGINEER

required for the supervision of various mechanical and electrical building works. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of building construction and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

CONTRACT EXECUTIVE

A leading export finance house requires someone who will be responsible for the administration/contracting of business with European clients. The candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS

for soft drink industry and food processing in Tropical West Africa. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

LIBRARIAN OF WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The post calls for academic and editorial ability, an interest in the history of Wiltshire, and a willingness to undertake a wide range of duties. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING

We are building a really professional publishing firm to deal with the scientific community. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

HARPERS AND QUEEN

is looking for a first-rate sub-editor. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ORGANISATION IN THE EXPANSION OF THE CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

MAGILLAN PRESS ASSISTANT EDITOR/EDITOR

The Social Science Publisher is looking for an Assistant Editor/Editor to support and deputise for him on all aspects of list-building and management including liaison with authors; assessment of manuscripts; supervision of manuscripts through all stages of production; copywriting; involvement in promotion planning and general office administration. It is probable that the right person will be asked to assume sponsoring responsibility for a particular area of the list which covers Sociology, Social Work, Politics, Geography, Education and Law. Applicants should have a degree (preferably in the Social Sciences) and some publishing experience. Salary (plus company car) dependent upon age and experience. The post is based in Basingstoke. Please apply with full C.C. to: Mrs. S. Browne, Personnel Manager, Macmillan Publishers Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., London, WC2R 3LP.

WYCOMBE DISTRICT COUNCIL TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT TRANSPORT/DEPOT MANAGER

Grade PO.1 (1-5)
Salary: £5,727 to £6,542 p.a. (inclusive)
Wycombe District Council is situated in beautiful countryside in the County of Buckinghamshire. The district has a population of approximately 150,000 covering an area of 90,000 acres. Applications are invited for a new position of Transport Officer (male or female) who will be responsible for providing an efficient transport service over the whole of the Council's operations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Council's fleet of vehicles and for the supervision of the transport staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

BURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (GIRLS) GREATER MANCHESTER
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD
The Governors of this independent (former Direct Grant) School of 610 girls and Lower School of 250 boys are seeking a Head who will be responsible for the management of the school and for the supervision of the staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

UNIVERSITY OF NUNEE LECTURESHIP IN CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY

The University of Nuneaton is seeking a Lecturer in Conservative Dentistry. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PRAED STREET, LONDON, W.2.

LOCUM SENIOR II DIETITIAN
Required for duties mainly in the out-patient department. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

The University of Manchester MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL LAW
Applications are invited for the above research assistantship. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading LECTURESHIP IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Agricultural Economics. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UEA NORWICH
READER/SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCE
Applications are invited for two posts in the Department of Accounting and Finance. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE HON. COURT OF JUSTICE
The Hon. Court of Justice is seeking a Judge. The successful candidate should have a sound knowledge of the financial services industry and be able to communicate effectively with the building staff. The position is for a 1 or 2 year contract. 1,800,000 yen (£5,000) yearly. Return air fares and local transportation paid; life and health insurance paid. Flexible 5 day work week; daily hours 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Lecture audience at university available. Accommodation—room with Japanese family rent free.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948
Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 203 of the Companies Act 1948, that a meeting of the members of the above-named company will be held at the offices of W. G. Mackay, Joint Liquidators, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, 11th day of November 1978, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving an account of the liquidation and of the conduct of the liquidator and of the dividend and of the winding-up of the company.

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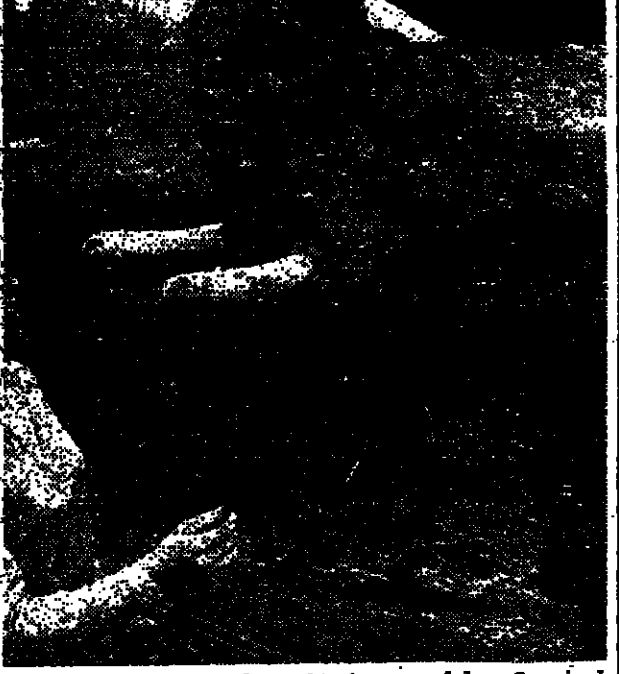
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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Buxton with one of the animal stars of her Survival documentary tonight (ITV, 8.00). It is networked nglia Television.

Buxton is to independent television what David rough has been to the BBC, a man with life in his not to refer, of course, to the personal characters of men but to their skill in recording animal life on film. Buxton, as plain Anthony Buxton, founded Anglia TV's series. Some of the contents of his veins have found y into his daughter's and tonight (ITV, 8.00) we see his remote and dangerous Luangwa valley. The Last n of the Elephants, on which her father was executive r, is also about every other kind of animal and bird ners, slithers, leaps or flies across this wildlife ry in time of drought and flood. Colin Wilcock produced rassing and valuable film and wrote the commentary on Welles delivers in tones that I found just that bit tentionous for the visual mood of this Survival special. k Rings on Their Fingers (BBC 1, 8.30) has got off to a ng start. Richard Waring has already shown, ries like Marriage Lines, that he can write sensitively ably about what, in the jargon of today, one might ously situation. In his new series, the man and woman, ering on the brink of matrimony after living together ears, and it is this fact that gives Rings on Their Fingers istakable freshness of approach. I only hope Mr. Waring n something of this once his Oliver (Martin Jarvis) and y (Diane Keen) tie the knot. Tonight, that event y to be only a day away.

chavivists whose convictions embrace even music should rling to themselves today as they listen to the song recital. City Lott. She has chosen works which depict seven n various stages of weakness and even vice. The songs e the first broadcast of Judith Kingham's Cocaine Lil, el Coward's marvellous Carrie. Miss Lott is as delightful as she is to listen to and I only wish the recital had med as well. You can go to bed tonight with the echoes her fine soprano caressing your ear. Annellese iberger sings the Schubert Song (Radio 3, 11.50). s Echo.

Sunday sees the start of a serialisation on BBC 2 of West's novel The Birds Fall Down. Tonight's edition of scope (9.30, Radio 4) is given over entirely to an account e serial was made. Almost everyone who played le, actors and technicians, is interviewed and the whole e to be boiled down to 29 minutes. I hope nothing essential g. Is this not one of those occasions when the running Kaleidoscope could be made flexible?

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; EAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1
9.30 am, For Schools, Colleges (until 10.45): 9.30, Cane; 10.00, Look and Read (Sky Hunter); 10.23, Pfenestri (wind-down).
10.45, You and Me: for the very young. Me and My Shadow (7).
11.05, For Schools, Colleges (until 12.25 pm): 11.05 am, Location Britain (Lynmouth); 11.30, A Job Worth Doing? (Laboratory work); 12.00, The Business World.
12.45 pm, News and weather.
1.00, Pebble Mill: behind the scenes of the television series. All Creatures Great and Small. Robert Hardy (Strigler) and Peter Davison (Tristram) will be on hand.
1.45, Heads and Tails: for the very young.
2.02, For Schools, Colleges (until 3.00): 2.02, Scene (Laura); 2.35, General Studies (before the Romans).
3.55, Play School: Kathy Squires' story Paul's Day in Bed.
4.20, Hongkong Phoebe: cartoon. Penhouse Burglaries (r).
4.30, Jackanory: Maurice Denham reads Brigid Chard's Perret Summer.
4.45, Captain Caveman: cartoon. Double Dribble Riddle.

Robert Hardy in today's Pebble Mill (BBC 1, 1.00)



Ken Hutchison in Wuthering Heights (BBC 2, 8.30)

BBC 2
11.00 am, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55.
2.15 pm, Racing from Newbury: the races we see are the 2.30, 3.30 and 4.00. Close down at 4.10.
7.00, News, with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.05, The Best of Indoors Outdoors: hints for the do-it-yourself enthusiast, with Zena Skinner, Geoffrey Smith, Roy Day and Val Hudson. Learn how to make a good Christmas cake and how to turn an old tyre into a plant container.
7.30, News and weather.
7.35, One Man and his Dog: after last night's final of the Television Sheepdog Trials—the Champion of Champions.

THAMES
9.30 am, For Schools (until 11.54): 9.30, Leapfrog; 9.47, Starting Out; 10.05, Believe it or Not; 10.23, Experiment (bomb calorimetry); 10.40, The World Around Us (Byam); 11.02, My World: Stories; 11.15, Stop, Look, Listen; 11.44, Reading with Lenny.
11.54, Beany and Cecil: cartoon. Wild West Vanzland.
12.00, Song Book: melodies for all.
12.10 pm, Stepping Stones: the theme is lighthouses.
12.30, Country Style: country and western music.
1.00, News.
1.20, Thames News: local round-up.
1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen: making the best use of your oven.
2.00, Money-Go-Round: two items about credit against the background of the new Consumer Credit Act.
2.25, Racing: the 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00 from Doncaster.
4.15, Raven: episode two of children's serial. Today: Raven (Phil Daniels) is in danger.
4.45, Maggie: includes news and views in Newsweek.
5.15, Thames Sport: Ronald Allison and Brough Scott look ahead to the weekend.
5.45, News.
6.00, Thames at Six.
6.30, Emmerdale Farm: a surprise for the Suddens.
London Weekend
7.00, Mixed Blessings: Black wife poses a problem for white husband's boss when he plans a party for employee's wives.
7.30, Sale of the Century: Nicholas Parsons returns with his cheerful quiz programme.
8.00, Last Kingdom of the Elephants: wild life in the Luangwa Valley of Zambia (see Personal Choice).
9.00, The Foundation: last episode in the boardroom drama series. Tonight: Davinia Prince makes two vital decisions.
10.00, News.
10.30, World Gymnastics: the men's world championships from Strasbourg. Russia's Andrianov defends his title.
11.00, Police File: how to help Scotland Yard.
11.10, The London Programme: Gerry Gable, with new evidence on an unsolved contract killing.
12.10 am, George Hamilton IV: country and western songs.
12.40, Close: Katherine Cornell reads a poem by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

4.55, Crackerjack: guests tonight are Tracy Browne and Rags. Ed Stewart is the presenter.
5.40, News, with Richard Baker.
5.55, Nationwide: includes Desmond Lynam's Sportsweek.
7.00, Tom and Jerry: cartoon. Quiet Please.
7.10, Star Trek: Spock faces a charge of mutiny. Part 2 of Menagerie.
8.00, Going Straight: the further adventures of a paroled prisoner (Ronnie Barker).
Tonight: the reappearance of Gadbad (Richard Beckinsale).
8.30, Rings on Their Fingers: pre-marital comedy. Husband-to-be (Martin Jarvis) spends his last night of freedom in an invidious way. (See Personal Choice).
9.00, News, with Richard Baker.
9.25, Target: crime thriller. A shipment of cocaine leads to a double murder.
10.15, Tonight—in Town: Valerie Singleton looks at entertainment in London.
10.50, World Gymnastics: the men's individual event from the Strasbourg championships.
11.35, Film: Dark City (1950). Thriller, with Charlton Heston as a shady bookmaker on the run from a dangerous psycho-path. Lizbeth Scott and Viveca Lindfors are the girls in the cast.
BBC 1 variations: SCOTLAND: 10.22 am, Living in Scotland. 11.05, Geography. WALLS: 1.45 pm, Nant-y-Pan. 7.00, Rediff. 7.30, Cawl a Chan. MIDLANDS: 1.15 pm, Ruddy Gurdy. WEST: 10.15 am, Newsweek. WEST: 10.15 am, Tilston, Carlin and Friends. SOUTH: 10.15 am, It's Your Bid.

Lawrence plays Gene Bardon. From the pool. Introduced by Colin Welland.
8.30, Wuthering Heights: repeat of the final instalment of this five-part serial.
9.25, Selected Horizons: this ecologist's eye-view of wild life in the Ythan estuary, north-east Scotland, this year's Silver Award in Berlin.
10.15, Sounds Like Friday: Singer and songwriter Leo Sayer, with Frankie Miller and the Boomtown Rats.
10.45, News and weather.
11.00, Rock goes to College: an audience at the University of Reading listens to The Rich Kids.
11.00, Closedown. Martin Jarvis reads M. E. Rose's poem Canterbury Cathedral 1978.

RADIO

Radio 4
6.00 am, News, weather, papers, sport.
6.10, Farming.
6.30, Today.
7.00, 8.00, News.
7.30, 8.30, Headlines.
8.45, Sketches from a Hunter's Album (2).
9.00, News.
9.05, Local Time.
9.35, The Pleasure Principle: music.
10.00, News.
10.05, From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30, Service.
10.40, Story: Every Home Should Have One.
11.00, News.
11.05, Down Your Way visits Dunster, Somerset.
11.45, Washington DC—the Power and the Pressure.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, My Word I Panel game.
12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour from Belfast.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play: Gimlet, by James Saunders.
4.00, News.
4.05, The New Explorers: long-distance jerry drivers.
4.35, Story: The Little Nugget (5).
4.55, News.
5.00, Six O'Clock News.
5.45, Going Places.
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, Pick of the Week.
8.10, Profile.
8.30, Any Questions?
8.50, Letter from America.
9.30, The Making of a Television Serial.
9.35, Weather.
10.00, The World Tonight.
10.30, Week Ending.
11.05, Fritz on Friday: Fritz Spieg.
11.50, A Book at Bedtime: The

House with the Green Shutters.
11.15, The Financial World.
11.30, News, weather, 12.20-12.23 am, Lashore Forecast.
VHF: 6.50 am, Regional News, weather.
7.50, Regional News, weather.
9.10, Schools.
10.45, Schools.
12.55 pm, Regional News, weather.
2.00, Schools, 5.55, Regional News, weather.
11.00, Study on 4: Wegweiser (4).
11.30, Close.
Radio 3
6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.45, Concert: Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn.
8.00, News.
8.05, Concert: Britten, Vaughan Williams, Ireland, Elgar.
9.00, News.
9.05, Composer: Faure.
9.50, Saar Radio Symphony Orchestra, Yun, Stravinsky.
10.40, Young Artists Recital: Martinu, Smetana, Dvorak.
11.35, Music for Wind Quintet by Dancz, Barnes.
12.15 pm, Midday From, part 1: Banks, Grieg.
1.00, News.
1.05, Playbill.
1.20, From, part 2: McCabe, Dvorak.
2.05, Felicity Lott. Song recital.
2.40, Roy Harris Concert.
3.40, Brahms Piano Trio in B.
4.15, Youth Orchestras of the World: Musgrave, Nielsen.
5.15, Schumann Piano.
5.45, Homeward Bound.
6.35, Schenkel plays Beethoven.
7.30, Mozart, Sibelius, and Prokofiev, part 1.
8.10, The Midsummer Cushion: John Clare.
8.30, Mozart, Sibelius and Prokofiev, part 2.
9.25, John Jenkins talk by Andrew Ashbee.
10.00, Marisa Robles, Harp recital: Corrali, Fauré, Albeniz, Gombau-Guerda, Hasselmann.
Radio 2
5.00 am, News, weather. 5.02, Tom Branton.
5.35, Terry Wogan.
5.47, Racing Bulletin. 5.45, Pough for Thought.
6.02, Jimmy Young.
6.15, 6.30, Wagoners.
6.45, 6.55, Pete Murray's Open House. 1.45, Sports Desk, racing. 2.30, David Hamilton.
2.45, 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Wagoners.
4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.
5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk, racing results. 7.02, Radio 2 Ballroom. 8.02, John Gregory conducts BBC Radio Orchestra. 8.45, Friday Night & Music Night. 9.35, Sports Desk. 10.02, Support Your Local. 10.30, Let's Go Latin: Carlos Roman. Big Band. 11.02, Peter Clayton. Round Midnight. 12.04, News, weather. 2.00-2.02 am, News Summary.
Radio 1
5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates: The Golden Hour. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 12.30 pm, News. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. National Pop Panel. 4.31, Paul Gambaccini. 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.00, Roundtable. 7.30, Sequence Time (John R. 21.7 10.02, John Peel. 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 1. 5.55 pm, Good Listening. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.
Wavelengths
RADIO 1: 1214kHz/247m. RADIO 2: 2008kHz/1500m (Scotland 1484 kHz/2020m). RADIO 3: 674kHz/464m. VHF 90-92.5. RADIO 4: 1023kHz/285m, 908kHz/330m, 692kHz/434m. VHF 93-95.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish
8.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Scotland Today. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Scotland Today. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Scotland Today. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Scotland Today. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Scotland Today. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Scotland Today. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Scotland Today. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Scotland Today. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Scotland Today. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Scotland Today. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Scotland Today.

Granada
8.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Granada Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Granada Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Granada Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Granada Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Granada Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Granada Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Granada Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Granada Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Granada Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Granada Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Granada Reports.

Anglia
8.30 am, Thames. 1.25 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Anglia Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Anglia Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Anglia Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Anglia Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Anglia Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Anglia Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Anglia Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Anglia Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Anglia Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Anglia Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Anglia Reports.

Yorkshire
8.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Yorkshire Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Yorkshire Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Yorkshire Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Yorkshire Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Yorkshire Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Yorkshire Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Yorkshire Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Yorkshire Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Yorkshire Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Yorkshire Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Yorkshire Reports.

HTV
8.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, HTV Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, HTV Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, HTV Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, HTV Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, HTV Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, HTV Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, HTV Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, HTV Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, HTV Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, HTV Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, HTV Reports.

Southern
8.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Southern Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Southern Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Southern Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Southern Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Southern Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Southern Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Southern Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Southern Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Southern Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Southern Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Southern Reports.

Ulster
8.30 am, Thames. 1.20 pm, News. 1.30, The Archers. 2.00, News. 2.15, This is Your World. 2.30, News. 2.45, Ulster Reports. 3.00, News. 3.15, London. 3.30, News. 3.45, Ulster Reports. 4.00, News. 4.15, London. 4.30, News. 4.45, Ulster Reports. 5.00, News. 5.15, London. 5.30, News. 5.45, Ulster Reports. 6.00, News. 6.15, London. 6.30, News. 6.45, Ulster Reports. 7.00, News. 7.15, London. 7.30, News. 7.45, Ulster Reports. 8.00, News. 8.15, London. 8.30, News. 8.45, Ulster Reports. 9.00, News. 9.15, London. 9.30, News. 9.45, Ulster Reports. 10.00, News. 10.15, London. 10.30, News. 10.45, Ulster Reports. 11.00, News. 11.15, London. 11.30, News. 11.45, Ulster Reports. 12.00, News. 12.15, London. 12.30, News. 12.45, Ulster Reports.

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